The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

THE resolutions sought to be introduced in the House on Friday, in reference to Mexico and the execution of Maximilian, were offered by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, and not by Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, as published in the New York papers. The similarity of names led to the telegraphic mistake.

THE pardon clerks of the Attorney General's office completed a third list of rebels that have received pardons, containing those who were pardoned in the States of Mississippi and North and South Carolina. The report will be sent to the House in a few days.

THE Boston *Traveler*, of Saturday, has the following: It is currently reported on 'Change, that a heavy dry goods house in New York has failed, with liabilities over three million dollars. We have heard the name, but, in the absence of information from the agent of the Associated Press, withhold it.

From General Custar's Command.

A late Omaha special says: The following has been received at headquarters from General Custar's command, dated at Riverside, Colorado, forty miles west of Fort Sedgwick, July 6th: On the 24th ult., forty-five Sioux attacked a detachment of twenty-five men under Captain Hamilton, near the forks of the Republican river. After a gallant fight the Indians were defeated and driven off, with the loss of two warriors killed and several wounded, Hamilton losing only one horse.

On the same day a large band of Sioux warriors surrounded Custar's camp, endeavoring to stampede his horses, but were repulsed without the loss of a single animal. On the 26th a war party of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors, numbering five or six hundred, attacked and surrounded forty-two men of the Seventh cavalry, under Lieutenants Robbins and Cook, who were escorting a supply train to Fort Wallace. The Indians remained about the train for three hours and made desperate efforts to effect its capture, but after a well contested fight, they were repulsed with a loss of five warriors killed and several wounded, and one horse captured. Our loss was only two men wounded.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The health of E. B. Washburne, M. C., from Illinois, who is now in Hamburg, is slowly improving.

Over twelve hundred of the sixteen hundred National Banks have reported for the 1st of July, and their reports show them to be unusually strong.

It is stated that the Republican members of Congress say that the President has intimated his willingness to approve any reconstruction bill confined to declaring the intent of Congress in the former acts, leaving it understood that he is opposed to the whole scheme.

A New Orleans special says: The steamer Raleigh, hence for Havana, has on board about ten Austrian officers, who arrived from Vera Cruz, via Mobile, and now go to Havana with a view of remaining there until they have an opportunity to join some Mexican chieftain at enmity with Juarez. Among them are Major Herlon and Darrings. The latter was the Military Commissary at Vera Cruz. They declare that they will remain in Mexico and avenge Maximilian's death, that a few days will see a powerful chieftain at the head of a large anti-Juarez party, and the remnant of the Austrians will rendezvous at Havana, from which point they will return to Mexico.

The life raft "Nonpareil," was seen by the brig Mary E. Rowland, on the 26th of June, in lat. 40:10, long. 57:10, having good weather.

Ex-Gov. King, of New York, died at his residence in Jamaica, L. I., Sunday afternoon, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis received on the 4th inst.

STATE ITEMS.

A terrible riot occurred Friday night at a circus in Marietta, Lancaster county. It seems that a quarrel took place between a showman and a citizen, when the former shot the latter through the head, killing him. A general fight then ensued, when a citizen struck the above showman on his head with the butt of the piece, killing him. At the same time the gun was discharged, the bullet passing through the heart of the man in whose hands it was.

Aaron Watts, of Juniata county, attempted to get a forged note for $600 cashed at the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Tuesday morning last, was detected, and is now in prison at Carlisle, awaiting trial.

Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, a distinguished physician of Lancaster county, died at his residence in Lancaster on Saturday. Dr. Muhlenberg was a descendant of Dr. Henry Mathias Muhlenberg, the founder of the Lutheran church in that county. Major General Peter Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame, and Hon. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, once Speaker of the lower House of Congress, were his uncles. Henry A. Muhlenberg, deceased, of Berks county, late Minister to Austria, was his brother. In early life the Doctor held several offices of trust in his county, and was a Democratic candidate for Congress against Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in 1852. Of late years he acted with the Democratic party.

FROM WISCONSIN.

The Village of Oconomowoc--The Growing Crops--Emigration Westward--A Pittsburgher Becomes an Iowa Farmer.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS., July 5, 1867.

For three days I have been sojourning in this pleasant little village in this young State, and I may be able to write a short letter which may interest some of your readers. This village is situated on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, thirty-one miles from Milwaukee, and contains a population of about twenty-five hundred inhabitants. It is pleasantly located on the borders of one of those beautiful lakes which abound in this State—La Belle Lake, about four miles in length, containing several picturesque islands, whose borders are covered with the handsomest and neatest residences to be found anywhere in the new States. The scenery is beautiful, forming a very pleasant and agreeable contrast with the broad, expansive and almost never-ending prairies of Illinois, through which we pass in coming here.

The crops in this neighborhood are growing finely and give token of an abundant harvest. I was astonished to find corn much better looking in this State than in Ohio and Illinois. As I passed through Indiana in the night, I do not include that State in my comparison. Wheat is not as far advanced here as in those States, but is fully up with any previous year. The yield will undoubtedly be large. Rye, buckwheat and oats are similarly promising. In regard to the grain crops I may as well conclude with the general opinion I have heard expressed that they will be fully up to the crops of 1860, which were unusually large.

The fruit crop, or such fruits as are raised here, has the same promise of abundance. There are no peaches or quinces, and but few pairs raised; but of cherries, apples, plums, &c., there is an excellent prospect. The strawberry crop has been large, and raspberries, blackberries and grapes are doing well.

The potatoes are well up and *did* promise a very good crop, but the terrible bug has settled upon them in myriads in many places, and is making sad havoc among them. My inquiries have been insufficient to learn how general the appearance of the bug is, and I can only say that in this neighborhood it occasions a great deal of apprehension. I have seen plants literally covered with the destroyers.

Many methods have been tried to get rid of the bug, and all have proved ineffectual. Kerosene oil has been applied liberally to the plants and still the bugs remain unharmed. The only successful method that I have heard of was employed by a farmer some three miles from here, who covered the ground thickly with straw and set fire thereto; the bugs were burned, and so were the plants, and, what was still worse, the fire was communicated to the house and barn and completely consumed them. I do not recommend this method.

A great deal of attention is now being given to the culture of hops. It is regarded as the best paying crop in this region. Although it is attended with more expense and labor than the grain crops it is infinitely more remunerative. Its culture has been rapidly on the increase for four or five years, and if the increase continues as many years more in the same proportion, there will be a great decline in the price of hops unless the consumption of beer is greatly increased, which God forbid.

I have traveled repeatedly through the Western States during the last twelve years, but never at any time saw as many emigrants as I have seen on this trip. Chicago, at the Railroad depots, was full of them. All the trains on this road while I have been here, have been crowded with them. Men, women and children strong in muscle and large in limb, compose the motley throng. Germany and Norway furnished the larger number of these people. If the wise politicians who demanded the "head tax" upon this people would only hurry up their legislation upon this subject, we might soon liquidate our national debt—provided the goose that lays the golden egg was not killed outright.

I was surprised to find upon the train which brought me from Pittsburgh last Monday, Ed. Campbell, Jr., formerly of Pittsburgh, but lately of Washington county, who was on his way with his family to Fairfield, Iowa, where he expects to follow for the rest of his days the life of a farmer, upon a plantation of a thousand and sixty acres of land. The amiable and familiar countenance of Mr. Campbell will be missed by many, very many friends in Pittsburgh, who when they learn the news I communicate will join each other most sincerely in wishing him good luck. H.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Reconstruction Supplement Reported.

Michigan Senators Indorse Maximilian's Execution.

Constitutional Question Between the President and Congress.

The Assassination of President Lincoln.

Special Committee Ordered to Inquire into the Particulars Thereof.

Amnesty to be Granted those Turning State's Evidence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1867.

The Senate.

In the Senate the session lasted less than two hours, of which at least one was appropriated by Mr. Sumner, who invested it in a short protest against the resolution of Friday, which excludes miscellaneous business. Mr. Trumbull reported a reconstruction bill, which would have been considered immediately, but for Mr. Sumner's objection. Attempts were made to bring up several other subjects, the resolution of thanks to General Sheridan among them, but they were all excluded under the resolution of Friday, which the Senate seems determined to adhere to rigidly. Resolutions of inquiry concerning the Indian difficulties were adopted; also a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for information on Mexican subjects.

Maximilian's Execution.

While the latter was under consideration, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, spoke of Maximilian as the greatest felon of the present day, and of his execution as merited punishment. Mr. Chandler soon after offered a resolution intended to justify the execution of Maximilian by calling upon the committee on Foreign Affairs to examine and report upon how many Mexicans were killed under the decree of October 3d, 1865. The resolution was laid over.

House of Representatives.

The House opened to-day with a flood of resolutions, bills, etc., all of which were laid on the table, to be referred to the appropriate committees when appointed.

Missouri Volunteer.

Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, called attention to the fact that a bill passed at the last session placing certain Missouri troops on the same footing with others as to the bounty, was not signed by the President because it was not presented to him till two days after the last adjournment. The Speaker expressed a difference of opinion from the position taken by the President, and held that whenever the President might not have the constitutional right to sign the bill if Congress had adjourned, that question had not arisen in this case, Congress having only taken a recess. Mr. McClurg introduced a concurrent resolution for the re-enactment of the bill. Mr. Garfield expressed the opinion that what the President had indorsed on the bill as his reason for not signing it, operated as a veto. The Speaker ruled otherwise, the bill not having been returned with the President's objections. Mr. Eliot suggested that the bill had become a law by reason of the President not having returned it within ten days. The Speaker declined to decide that question at present. The concurrent resolution was adopted and sent to the Senate, but that body declined to consider it, on the ground that a new bill would have to be passed.

Mexican Affairs.

A number of resolutions on Mexican affairs were referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was appointed in March last, but it is understood that the Committee will make no report on them at present.

Assassination of President Lincoln.

The House then, by a vote of 100 to 24, passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Butler, providing for the appointing of a select committee of five members to inquire into the particulars of the assassination of President Lincoln, with an unlimited power to send for persons and papers, and to report a bill granting amnesty and pardon to such persons as may have been connected with the conspiracy, and who may testify against others. The introduction of this resolution caused a decided sensation in the House, and members gathered in groups listening to the debate upon it. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated that they had taken a large amount of interesting and important evidence on the conspiracy, which they would turn over to this special Committee.

The Reconstruction Supplement.

The Reconstruction Committee reported the Supplemental bill to the House covering the points substantially telegraphed last night. It was decided that a vote should be taken at 2 P. M. to-morrow, the Democratic members to occupy the interim in debating the bill.

As the Senate have a bill of their own, it is expected that the differences between the two houses will be settled about Thursday by a Conference committee.

Kentucky Representatives.

The action of the House Committee on Elections to-day virtually postpones the admission of the Kentucky delegation until next session.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1867.

SENATE.

Messrs. Johnson and Davis appeared in their seats.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following bill, which, after some objection from Mr. SUMNER, was read a second time and ordered printed:

A BILL TO GIVE EFFECT TO "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES," PASSED MARCH 2D, 1867.

Be it enacted, &c., that the true intent and meaning of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, was, is, and shall be constructed to be that the military authority of the United States in said rebel States, as provided in said act, was and is paramount to any civil government existing therein; makes all such civil government subordinate to such military authority, and prohibits them from interfering in any way with the exercise of such military authority.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any District named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, whenever in the opinion of the District Commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers any officer or person holding or exercising or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military officer or duty in such District under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or continued under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide, from time to time, for the performance of said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army to perform the same.

SEC. 3. That the general of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all powers of suspension, removal and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said district persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 5. That the Boards of Registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, passed March 23d, 1867," shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such Board shall decide that he is entitled thereto, and such Board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such Board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held an executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemy thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words "executive or judicial office" in any State in said act mentioned shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of general laws of the State.

SEC. 7. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, at the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867, and boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing twenty days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike out the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote; and such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who, at that time, possessed the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty of any act, or thing which, without such pardon, or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That section 4th of said last named act, shall be construed to authorize the commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any of the board of registration and appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior for information as to the origin and extent of the Indian difficulties.

Resolutions previously submitted, calling upon the State department for all correspondence with Lewis D. Campbell, while minister to Mexico, and with his successor since his appointment, also calling upon the Secretary of State for information concerning recent events in Mexico, were defeated.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr Howard, Mr. SUMNER said he expected this resolution would obtain an authentic account of the capture, trial and execution of Maximilian and Santa Anna.

Mr. HOWARD entertained the belief that if the truth was fully communicated, it would have a very beneficial effect in correcting a sort of childish sentimentalism, if he might be allowed that expression, on the subject of the execution, or, in other words, just punishment of one who, according to his [Howard's] idea, was the most arrant felon of the present day.

The resolution of Mr. SUMNER was adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to examine into and report at the earliest practicable moment concerning the decree of Maximilian, issued October 3d, 1865, and the statements that certain Mexican officers and 10,000 other Mexican officers and men were inhumanly murdered in cold blood after having surrendered as prisoners of war, in violation of every law and usage of civilized warfare. The resolution went over till to-morrow.

The resolution of the House tendering the thanks of Congress to General Sheridan, came up, when Mr. POMEROY raised the point that the Senate could not consider it under the resolution of Friday.

Mr. TIPTON moved to suspend the resolution of Friday to allow the passage of all these resolutions of thanks. Negatived, 5 against 27.

Mr. DRAKE moved that the Senate take up the concurrent resolution of the House directing the re-enrollment of the bill of the last session for the payment of bounties to certain Missouri troops. The bill was passed by both Houses last session, but not presented to the President in time to receive his signature.

Mr. ROSS hoped the Senate would pass this resolution. The failure of the bill to receive the President's signature in time was not his fault, although it was unavoidable.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the bill having failed under the circumstances named must be passed.

Pending consideration of this subject the Senate adjourned.

HUOSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADAMS, representative from the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky, was qualified by taking the oath.

A large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced, including a bill to repeal the bankrupt law, and one abolishing national banks, redeeming bills with legal tenders, and making the latter receivable for customs.

Also a resolution by Mr. BROOKS, denouncing the execution of prisoners of war, directing the Senate to report a bill repealing so much of the neutrality laws as forbid the organization in the United States of emigration to other parties to effect and secure settlement in Mexico.

Also, a resolution by Mr. WOOD, of inquiry what action should be taken by the Government of the United States in view of the forcible abduction of General Santa Anna from an American vessel by the Mexican authorities in June, and whether the existing treaty between the United States and Mexico and the law of nations were not violated in that case in such manner as together with other outrages against the rights and property of Americans to call for immediate and summary action upon the part of this Government. Referred.

Mr. ASHLEY offered a constitutional amendment providing that all persons hereafter naturalized must be able to read and write the English language as a qualification for voting. Also, that no person shall hold office, civil or military, under the United States who was a member of any Legislature or convention which passed an act of secession or voted therefor, or who held a commission above the rank of captain in the insurgent army, or having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States engaged in the rebellion against the same or aided its enemies, but Congress by a two-thirds vote may remove such disability, &c.

Mr. McCLURG introduced a concurrent resolution for the enrollment of the Missouri troops bounty bill, which was not signed by the President last session because not presented to him until two days after adjournment. It was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the President was requested to furnish all the information received by the government relative to the arrest and execution of Maximilian and Santa Anna.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in reference to the cases of Kentucky members, stating in detail the allegations against their loyalty and respectability, declaring that no person who had been engaged in the rebellion, or given aid and comfort to it, should be permitted to be sworn as a member, but that the disloyalty of their constituencies, or the irregularity of their elections were matters that pertained to a contest in the ordinary way, and should not prevent the person holding the certificate from taking his seat. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. YOUNG, one of the Kentucky members, sent in an answer to the statement of McKee, denouncing it as malicious and false, and declaring he can conscientiously take the oath required by law, and is ready and willing to do so, and denouncing Mr. McKee's slur on the Kentucky Democracy as one that could only have proceeded from a heart abounding in malice and uncharitableness. Referred to the committee on Elections.

Mr. BROOKS presented the protest of Mr. Beck, another of the Kentucky members. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the acts of disloyalty alleged against the Kentucky members, with power to send for persons and papers, and sit during the recess. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, No investigation of all the facts and circumstances connected with the assassination of the late lamented President of the United States has been had by competent authority, tending to show who were the persons engaged in the conspiracy to do the act, its inducements, its objects, its instruments and means of accomplishment; and

WHEREAS, Such investigation cannot be fully had on account of the trying of one or more of the conspirators on a single issue, trammelled with questions of the admissibility of evidence confined to the issue; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That a special committee of five members of the House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate all facts and circumstances connected with the assassination of the late lamented President of the United States, and record the facts thereby obtained, and report the same to the House at any time, with such recommendations as may seem proper.

Be it further resolved, That such committee, for the purpose of this investigation, shall have power to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, and appoint a clerk and stenographer, and to sit during any recess of the House, and that the expense of the investigation be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of all testimony taken by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and germain to the subject, be referred to the said committee.

Be it further enacted, That as the crime to be investigated is of the most heinous and unprecedented character, and is believed to have included in its plan and preparation many persons holding high positions of power and authority, military as well as civil, who were acting through inferior persons as their tools and instruments, and as such persons may be prevented from giving evidence because of liability to punishment for participation in such conspiracy; therefore, to open all sources of evidence, the Committee be empowered to report a bill granting grace and amnesty according to parliamentary usages to any persons having cognizance of such conspiracy not already put on trial and convicted of complicity therein, who shall give material and faithful evidence tending to bring to light the facts of said conspiracy, and that in the judgment of the House no person in whose favor said report shall be made ought to be brought to trial on any evidence given by him to the committee, or used against such person on the day of trial.

The SPEAKER subsequently announced the Special Committee as follows: Messrs. Butler, Shellabarger, Julian, Ward and Randall.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the President was called on for a full report of the proceedings of the cabinet meeting on the Reconstruction act.

Mr. STEVENS reported from the Reconstruction Committee the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 2d day of March, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were illegal and void, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the said acts to which this is a supplement shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district under said acts whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under said acts, to remove or suspend from office any municipal or State officer, or person exercising authority under or by virtue of any so-called State government existing in his district, and said officer so assigned to command as aforesaid is hereby empowered to appoint another person instead of the officer or person so removed if he shall deem it proper so to do, and when he may deem it necessary as aforesaid to prohibit, suspend or set aside any act or proceeding of any such State or municipal government, or any act or thing done under or by virtue of its authority, and acts heretofore done by such officer in accordance therewith shall be deemed valid.

SEC. 3. That the boards of registration of the several military districts established by the acts to which this is supplementary, shall admit to registration only such persons as they deem entitled to be registered by the acts aforesaid; they shall not regard the taking of the oath prescribed in the act of March 23, 1867, conclusive evidence of the right of persons taking it to be registered, but *prima facie* only, and may receive such evidence under oath relating thereto as they may deem proper, either from the person applying to be registered or others, and either of the members of said board is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations and examine witnesses touching the right of any person to be registered. Such boards of registration may strike from the list of voters the name of any one already registered who, in their judgment, has improperly took the oath prescribed in the acts to which this is supplementary, or was not entitled by said acts to be registered; record evidence shall not be required by said boards to prove participation in the rebellion, but parole evidence shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such participation, and said boards of registration shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government.

SEC. 4. That no civil court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any such district commanders, or any officer or person acting by his authority, for or on account of the discharge of the duties imposed on him by this act, or the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That no district commander shall be removed from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts, unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented thereto, or unless by sentence of court martial he shall be cashiered or dismissed from the army, or unless he shall consent to be so relieved.

SEC. 6. That the time for the completion of the registration of persons properly qualified to vote may be extended by orders of said district commanders to any day prior to the first of October, A. D. 1867.

Several amendments were suggested by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio; Wilson, of Iowa; Burr and Benjamin.

Mr. STEVENS consented that Mr. Wilson's amendment should be considered pending. It provides that any person who shall attempt to prevent the execution of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalty of $5,000 fine or imprisonment for one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. STEVENS subsequently consented that Mr. Benjamin's amendment be considered pending. It provides that the right of any person to be registered as a legal voter shall in no respect be changed or affected by virtue of any pardon granted to such person by the President of the United States for participation in the rebellion.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he did not know whether there was any desire to discuss the bill. He did not think there was any real desire to criticize or discuss to any extent. He was inclined, if he did not find it entirely insufficient, to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa (Wilson), and move the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Suggestions came from Republican members who had gathered around Mr. STEVENS, "Do it, do it." He hoped it would not be considered harsh.

Members—"No, let us have the previous question."

Mr. WOOD appealed to Mr. Stevens not to deprive the minority of an opportunity to discuss the bill.

Mr. BROOKS asked an opportunity to make a minority report.

Mr. SCHOFIELD objected to binding the House to receive the report at any time, though when offered he might have no objections.

Mr. STEVENS consented to allow the discussion to go on, with the understanding that he would ask for a vote at half past one to-morrow.

Messrs. CHANDLER, and MUNGEN spoke against the bill.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to extend the privilege of the Homestead law to freedmen. Referred.

Adjourned.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Richland County Union Ticket Completed--Fenian Meeting--Stark County Union Primary Meetings--The Ticket--Senatorial Convention.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 8.

The County Union Central Committee of Richland county have placed John F. Woods on the ticket for County Clerk, in place of Joseph Gutzuiller, resigned.

The Fenians are having a large meeting here to-night, to be addressed by Wm. M. MacWilliams and Major O'Leary.

The Union Senatorial Convention for Ashland and Richland district meets here Monday next.

The Union primary meetings of Stark county took place on Saturday last. The returns indicate the selection of the following candidates for county offices: Representatives—E. F. Schneider, E. N. Johnson. Sheriff—Samuel S. Blackford. Treasurer—A. C. Brown. Prosecuting Attorney—Charles F. Manderson. Recorder—Charles L. Reifsnider. Commissioner—George W. Lawrence. Infirmary Director—Cyrus Zollass. Surveyor—Wm. S. Williams. Coroner—J. E. Dougherty. There are a few precincts not heard from, but they will probably not vary the result. Col. B. F. Potts received the largest vote for State Senator.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Twenty-Fourth Day's Proceedings.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Theodore Benjamin Rhodes was recalled and questioned by the defense. Nothing new was elicited.

John T. Ford testified to the same facts relating to the theater and Booth; was familiar with Booth's handwriting; (Charles Selby's letter was exhibited; this was the letter found by Mrs. Hudspeth;) do not think it possible for Booth to have written this letter: as I said before, he had a large, clumsy hand, and I would never have taken this to be his writing.

Susan Ann Jackson was recalled for further cross-examination: The morning after the assassination two men came there, but I did not see them; was in bed when the men came in my room, and I covered up my head and did not see them.

Mr. Bradley (pointing to detective McDevitt)—Look around and see if you did not see this gentleman.

Witness—No, sir; I never saw that man there; I did not hear any one call for John Surratt; do not know a colored woman named Rachel or Eliza Hawkins; I never told any one that John Surratt had not been at home for two weeks.

Henry Clay Ford testified relative to the arrangements made for the President's visit; no stranger was there at the time except a gentleman from the Treasury, who helped to put up the flags.

James G. Gifford testified: On the night of the assassination witness was out in front at the end of the second and third acts; he went through the stage entrance on the south side of the theater; did not see Booth that night; knew Booth from his boyhood; never saw Surratt until I saw him here; saw a gentleman come down and call the time; he was connected with the theater; came down from F street; he was to go on that night for a song, and asked Mr. Carlin what time it was, and Carlin stepped up and looked at the clock and said it was ten minutes past ten; he stopped there a few minutes, and then went in; other persons had been standing around at the time, but if any had been there witness would have noticed him.

C. D. Hess, sworn: Witness resides in Philadelphia; in 1865 was connected with the company performing at Ford's Theater; was assigned a song after the "American Cousin;" that night; it was to be performed for the President; was in front of the theater during the evening talking with Gifford and Carlin; was standing opposite the stage entrance; went back to the theater after talking with them and asked what time it was; Carlin replied, ten minutes past ten; witness replied, repeating the words, that he would be wanted in a few minutes, and went on the stage, and two minutes afterwards heard the report of a pistol; never saw the prisoner till now; did not see him the night of the assassination.

A. J. Coohn testified similarly; did not see Booth standing on the pavement, or any one looking into the President's carriage.

No further evidence being ready, the Court took a recess until to-morrow.

How Ireland is Being Depopulated.

[From Bishop Kingsley's Correspondence with the Western Christian Advocate.]

Ireland is not the low swamp that many have taken it to be. There is everywhere an abundance of limestone rock, and granite and trap rock are by no means scarce. Most of the country which I have seen is a succession of exquisitely beautiful landscapes, and it is perfectly easy to understand how an Irishman should be ardently attached to his native land. Nothing but pinching want drives him to seek a home elsewhere.

But why, it may be asked, should the people of such a country be obliged, by want, to seek a home in a strange land? The causes at present operating to produce this result are very apparent. It will be remembered that all the lands in Ireland are in the hands of a few landlords. It is utterly out of the question for the poor to even think of owning lands in Ireland. They descend from the father to the oldest son, and so on in succession. The rent required by these land owners would be considered, in our country, enormous. Anything like good land rents for from ten to thirty dollars per acre, the rent for one year being enough to purchase an improved farm in many parts of the United States, while the yield per acre is not more than with us. How is a man to support a family, after paying such a sum as this for rent? The few who thus manage to keep soul and body together are obliged to live in the plainest manner possible. The question is simply how to keep the soul in the body. Meat is out of the question. Potatoes used to be the great staple with the poor, but these have never done so well since the rot appeared among them. Oatmeal is also used, but who can pay twenty dollars per acre yearly for oatland? Indian corn is not grown here; the climate is not warm enough. If an Irish family thus situated can, by any means, own a cow and save potatoes enough to live upon, this is as much as can be hoped for. Of late years some Indian corn is imported from America, but this, of course, costs more in Ireland than where it is grown. But even this state of things, bad as it is, is not the worst of the case. There is a growing determination on the part of the land owners to refuse limited rentals. It is less troublesome to them to rent the whole estate to some stock grower than to rent it in small parcels. The income is more certain, and more easily collected. So, as fast as one miserable hut after another goes to pieces, they are cleared away, and the poor tenant given to understand that they must shift for themselves elsewhere. So, what was once divided up into small parcels is now thrown together into a large pasture or meadow. This process is rapidly going on in Ireland, and when the peasantry complain, they are given to understand that if they are not satisfied with their legal status, they had better seek a home in other climes.

The poor man thus ousted must now seek employment as a day laborer. But it is as easy to see that the state of things just indicated diminishes the demand for labor. Ten thousand cattle can be fattened on an estate through the summer, to be consumed in London in the winter, without requiring a large amount of labor. A laboring man on a farm can earn one shilling per day. A hard week's work will no more than purchase a bushel and a half of potatoes, or a bushel of Indian meal. How is a poor family to get on with this? Where are clothing and fuel to come from? What are the Irish peasantry to do? They must emigrate or starve. With very rare exceptions, one fails, in traveling over this country, by nature so beautiful, to see the comfortable farm house, as in America. There is not one comfortable dwelling where there would be a hundred in America. The "country gentlemen"—the owners of these lands—such of them as live in Ireland, are scattered at great distances from each other. They live in fine style, have plenty of horses, and visit from one estate to another among themselves. Their children are sent away to be educated, their sons get positions in the army, and thus they manage to keep aloof from the great mass of society around them. This state of things is depopulating Ireland, and will continue to do so for a long time to come. The decrease is now steadily fifty thousand per year.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TRADES' UNION OUTRAGES.

Extraordinary Irish Emigration.

English Opinion of Maximilian.

A BIT OF GOSSIP.

TRADES UNION OUTRAGES.

Trades Union outrages in England are exciting much attention and indignation. A Royal Commission has been investigating recent outrages in Sheffield, and from the confessions of three members of these unions—one of whom was treasurer of the general organization—it appears that outrages of various kinds have not only been committed by members on obnoxious individuals, but that the treasurer has paid various sums of money to procure these outrages. Thus a man was employed to hamstring the horse of one Parker, and afterwards £20 or £30 were paid for shooting this same man, by which he was lamed for life; £2 to £5 were paid for blowing up another man; and the same sum for blowing up the boilers of an obnoxious manufacturing firm. Repeated instances were confessed to, in which powder was put into the cellars or thrown down the chimneys of persons who were not considered friendly to the unions; and this course of outrages had been practiced for ten years or more. And what is particularly noticeable, they have been committed by members of the trades' unions on other members, as a means of intimidation or punishment.

EXTRAORDINARY IRISH EMIGRATION.

The London *Daily News* says:—"Those sections of the annual reports of the Emigration Commissioners which relate to Ireland have for many years recorded the magnitude of the emigration from that country. They are becoming even more important now for what they show as to the decline of the natural increase of the population. They prove that the population of Ireland is not undergoing a mere numerical reduction, but it is attacked in its reparative principle, in its very root. The number of Irish who emigrated in the sad eight years from 1847 to 1854 averaged 210,105 per annum. During the following eight years it averaged 59,989 a year. During the last four years it has again increased, so as to average 107,846 a year. The increase of population by births, the Commissioners observe, must principally depend on the proportion which those between the ages of twenty and thirty-five bear to the rest of the community. The proportion of such persons in the population of the whole Kingdom is about twenty-five per cent. while their proportion in the emigration of the present day is more than fifty-two per cent.

"When the fullest deductions have been made for emigration the Irish population returns still show large deficiencies, which can only be accounted for by admitting a decline in the power of the population to reproduce itself. The natural increase of the population of Ireland in the period between 1831 and 1841 was one-tenth per cent. per annum. In the period 1841—1851, which included several terrible years of famine, fever and flight, it of course fell enormously; but even between 1851 and 1861, when there was nothing to produce a specially injurious effect upon the health of the people, the natural increase of the population was only 70 per cent. per annum. In the ten years before 1861 the population fell from 6,515,793 to 5,764,543. A natural increase of 460,000 souls was to be set against an emigration of 1,210,000, and the decrease of the population was 757,251. In the six years since 1861 as many as 517,387 emigrants have left Ireland, and supposing the natural rate of increase of the period of 1851-61 to have been maintained, the population at the census in 1871 can scarcely exceed 5,300,000 souls. But the Commissioners believe that it is not being maintained. Of the 98,890 persons who emigrated last year, 36,423 were single men, and 87.56 per cent. of the whole Irish emigration went to the United States, being a much larger proportion than in any previous year.

"That the emigrants do not leave in circumstances of destitution is shown by the better order of passenger accommodation which they select. In 1863 the proportion of those who emigrated in steam vessels was 45.85, in 1864 it was 53.55, in 1866 it was 73.50, and in 1866 it was 81.16 per cent.; the shorter and better accommodation being about one-third dearer than in sailing ships. The inferences of the Emigration Commissioners as to the effect of emigration upon the natural increase of population are corroborated by the returns of the Register General of Ireland. Last year the marriages of Protestants were only 1 for every 144 Protestants, and 1 for every 212 Catholics, the rate in this country being one marriage to every 122 persons. The birth rate in Ireland was two and a-half per cent., while in England it was three and a half per cent. in the same year. Mr. Disraeli may postpone an Irish Reform bill, which perhaps is not the most direct remedy for the decline of population, but the state of things which these figures disclose must commend itself to a reformed Parliament as one of the most pressing subjects for its consideration."

ENGLISH OPINION OF MAXIMILIAN.

The London *Post* of June 22 contains an article on the probable fate of Maximilian, in which it says:

We dare say Maximilian is indifferent to the preservation of his life, but if it be preserved it must be passed elsewhere than in Mexico. The only ground on which the republican government could pretend to justify the putting him to death would be that advanced by Romero, the representative of Juarez in the United States. It is necessary, said this statesman, that Maximilian should be shot in order the republic may be tranquil. In the first place we may be permitted to doubt whether tranquility will ever bless the Mexican republic; but in the second, we are tolerably confident that Maximilian will never again be found in arms for the sake of securing the Mexican throne. He has had enough, and more than enough of that wretched country.

BIT OF GOSSIP.

The Paris correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives the following bit of gossip: It is whispered that Napoleon and the Czar of Russia were not upon the best terms during the latter's stay in Paris, and that no less a personage than the Empress interfered once or twice to preserve the peace. Although the Emperor was often in public with the Czar, neither of them seemed inclined to be social; and on the day of the review at Longchamps, there was a manifest coldness which was remarked by hundreds of spectators. One would think that the narrow escape of both from death, at the time that the ball of the assassin Berezouski whizzed between them, would have allied them at least for the time being; but it is pretty evident that Napoleon thinks this year is his epoch of triumph, and would consider too much politeness likely to be interpreted as conciliatory. He has, nevertheless, given such extravagant fetes that even Paris is shocked, and talks about 70,000 francs worth of wax candles in one evening with a derogatory air. The balls, fetes and illuminations at the Hotel de Ville, Tuileries and various ambassades are making up a bill which the Imperial pocket will feel when its master stops to reflect.

ENGLISH TIMIDITY.

The Paris *Pays* prints a theory of its own relative to the disinclination of England of late years to interfere in affairs on the Continent of Europe. Formerly she considered herself pretty safe in her sea-girt isle, and in consequence, the writer says, put herself prominently forward, not being afraid of reprisals. But at present that a landing can be effected on her shores with mathematical precision by means of iron-cased steamers, she thinks the most prudent course is to change her policy accordingly.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT WHEELING.

Body of a Man Found in a Railroad Culvert--His Head Severed from the Body.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday gives the following particulars of a horrible murder recently committed in that city: This community was startled on Saturday last, to learn that a murdered man had been found concealed in a stone culvert on the Hempfield railroad a short distance beyond the east end of the tunnel. Justice Johnson, having been notified, proceeded to the spot and empanelled a jury. The head was lying by the side of the body, and had, in all probability, been cut off with some sharp instrument. It was decayed so much, however, that it was impossible to say what instrument had been used; nor, from the same cause, was it possible to tell anything about the features of the murdered man by which he might be identified. On the right arm were two cuts, and one across the palm of the left hand, received probably in the death struggle. The body was dressed in a fine black cloth frock coat, vest and shirt, coarse, dark grey pantaloons, and coarse boots and woolen socks. The pockets of the pantaloons and coat were turned inside out and had evidently been rifled. In the vest pockets, however, there were found a case of saddler's needles and a ticket for dinner on the Parkersburg packet, Express. A rather large sized pocket knife was found on the ground by the side of the body, where it had probably fallen when the pockets were emptied. There were no marks of blood on it to indicate that it had been used. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts. The corpse was interred, by order of the Justice, on Saturday evening.

The body is supposed to be either that of John Andrews, a basket maker of Wheeling, who mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago, or that of Aloysius Ulrich, of Parkersburg.

Robbery in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—S. Wagner's pawnbroker's office was robbed last night of money and jewelry to the amount of $10,000.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

New Mexican Minister to be Appointed.

National Finances in Most Satisfactory Condition.

$110,000,000 in Gold in the Treasury.

List of Pardoned Rebels Prepared.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Maximilian's Body.

The friendly offices of this Government have been solicited to aid the Austrian authorities in obtaining the remains of Maximilian.

A New Mexican Minister.

The President, it is understood, has determined to appoint a new Minister to Mexico, and candidates are daily multiplying.

The National Finances.

Secretary McCulloch informed several members during his visit to the Capitol to-day, that the national finances were in a most satisfactory condition, there being to-day over one hundred and ten millions of gold in the Treasury. He intimated that the money to pay for the purchase of Russian America would not be asked for at present.

Clerks Discharged.

A large number of clerks were discharged from the Quartermaster Department to-day. All who had served as soldiers were retained.

The Surratt Case.

The evidence for the defense in the Surratt trial commenced to-day, and was substantially as anticipated in these dispatches last night. The prisoner seemed more cheerful and took an interest with his council in arranging the evidence in his behalf.

List of Pardons.

The President has a list of all those pardoned from the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi, embracing in all about 3,000 names, which will be transmitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution some time since. The list of those pardoned from Virginia, Alabama and Georgia will shortly be furnished, which will complete the report.

Disposal of Public Lands.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office is in receipt of returns showing in the aggregate the disposal of 100,096 acres of public lands during the month of June last.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

THE INDIANS.

The reports by telegraph from Topeka, *via* St. Louis, representing the Little Osage Indians to be on the war path, are not credited here. A letter written on the Osage, four days after the date of this report, does not mention any trouble. At this season of the year the Osages leave their villages for their buffalo hunt, and this is thought to be the origin of the report that they are on the war path. No advices have been received at the Indian Bureau of any trouble.

Owing to the necessary condensation of the report of the long debate in the Senate recently, there is a misapprehension of the tenor of the remarks of Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, on that occasion. He proposed to locate all the Indian tribes between Nebraska, Kansas and the Rocky Mountains on two reservations, one in the western portion of Dakotah Territory, the other in Indian Territory, west of the Arkansas, both to be perpetual reservations, with as far as practicable non-intercourse between the whites and Indians.

SANTA ANNA.

His Seizure on the Virginia by the Mexicans.

Serious Complications Anticipated.

Mexican Insults to Our Flag and Our Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

Official dispatches received by the Government to day show that it is not improbable that serious complications may arise out of the conduct of the Mexicans in taking Santa Anna off of the Virginia, and in insulting the American flag.

Gen. Grant received dispatches also to-day showing that the Mexicans, elated with their recent triumph, have acted most offensively towards American officers and soldiers along the Rio Grande. The official source from whence this news comes fears that if the Mexicans continue this course there will be an outbreak.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A special to the *Express* from Washington, of to-day, says it is understood the Government will demand satisfaction for the arrest of Santa Anna. The captain and officers make oath that the Virginia was anchored three and one-half miles or one-half over prescribed marine league from the landing at Sisal. It is not believed here Santa Anna has been shot, as he was at Campeachy, the capital of Yucatan, the day before the alleged shooting, and Sisal, where he is reported killed, is 128 miles from Campeachy. The government has sent a vessel to Sisal and Vera Cruz for reliable facts.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senor Romero does not credit the rumor that General Santa Anna was shot at Sisal, on the 25th ult. Romero has received an official letter from the Governor of the State of Yucatan, dated at Morilia, on the 21st instant, stating that General Santa Anna was arrested at Sisal on the 11th, and sent next day to Campeachy, to be kept in prison there until President Juarez should dispose of him.

The Governor of Campeachy, in an official letter dated on the 15th, states that General Santa Anna had arrived there, and that he would be kept in prison, and accordingly there is therefore no probability that he had been tried from the 15th to the 25th ult., and much less that he would have been shot.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1867.

IMMIGRANTS.

Three thousand and forty-five immigrants arrived to-day.

INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.

Adolph Ascher, Nicholas Lawson and Wm. Salem were arrested to-day by officers of the Internal Revenue Department, charged with issuing fraudulent bonds, whereby they obtained possession of a large quantity of spirits.

A BOSTON BANK OFFICER ARRESTED.

A special to the *Herald*, dated Boston, July 7, says the indiscretions and irregularities of the national banking system promises further developments in an arrest which has been secretly and quietly made here, John K. Fuller, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, for illegally abstracting the funds of the bank, the same being in violation of the law, and a bribe being accepted in consideration of such abstraction. The alleged offense is associated with the recent transaction of Mellen, Ward & Co., of this city, and Leighton, of New York. The complaint was made by the United States District Attorney.

Union Meeting in Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 8.—A meeting of citizens has been held at Louisa Court House, at which resolutions were adopted, advising co-operation with the Republican party, pledging the meeting to vote for the Republican candidate for President and members of Congress from Virginia, who have an unbroken Union record. Clayton, Collamar, James K. Pendleton, and other influential citizens were on the committee on resolutions. A special dispatch to the Richmond *Whig* says the meeting was composed of influential citizens, and the resolutions are to be forwarded to both houses of Congress.

Under the appropriation of Congress, twenty-six hundred and eighty rations were issued in Richmond last week.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, July 8.—Maj. General Stisted, C. B., was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor at Ontario at noon to-day.

It is rumored that some Fenian convicts who are now undergoing sentences of twenty years' penal servitude in the provincial penitentiary, will be pardoned in honor of the union of the provinces. Among those to whom royal clemency will be extended are Rev. J. McMahon and four others.

Wholesale Robbery.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—A gang of thieves have for the past two months been operating along the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad. The scene of their operations extends from Salem to Lafayette. Their latest robberies have been committed at Clover Dale, Carpenterville and Gosport. No arrests have yet been made, though over twenty bold robberies have been committed

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russian Plan of Tariff Accepted.

German Tariff.

BERLIN, July 8, Evening.—The States of the North German Confederation have accepted the plan of a tariff proposed by Prussia.

Death of Ponsard.

PARIS, July 8, Evening.—M. Ponsard, the dramatist, is dead.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 8.—Consols closed at 94⅞. American securities closed at the following rates: 5-20 bonds, 73; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 44¼.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 8.—The cotton market has been irregular, but prices are not quotably lower; sales 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations: Middling uplands, 10½d; Orleans 11d. The market for breadstuffs closed dull and quotations unaltered. Provision market generally unchanged from the afternoon quotations. Beef 135s. Pork 75s per barrel. Bacon 42s. Lard 47s 6d. Cheese 61s. The market for produce is generally unchanged, except refined petroleum, which has declined to 1s 2½d. Spirits steady at 9d.

London Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 8.—Sugar firm, 25s for No. 12, D. S. Other articles steady at previous prices.

WARSAW, IND.

Conviction of Harl, the Boy Murderer--Subsequent Confession of the Culprit.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, INDIANA, July 8, 1867.

The trial of Lawrence Harl, the boy murderer, which has been going on in this place since Wednesday last before Judge Towsley, closed late Saturday evening. At midnight the Jury returned with a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter." Harl has been sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. After the sentence was made known to him, he acknowledged his guilt, saying that he killed the child purposely; that he knocked him down with a hickory broom handle, and kicked him in the side after he was down until he died. There is great excitement in view of the comparatively light punishment inflicted on the culprit, and the horrible confession he has made. Justice has certainly been cheated in this instance, and it is not yet decided what will be done, if anything, to remedy the matter.

Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Work on the Central Pacific Railroad is being pushed forward energetically. It is expected to be completed over the mountains by November. Sixteen thousand workmen are employed in grading from Cerise to Truckee Summit. A tunnel 1,658 feet in length will be finished by August. Large orders have been sent East by the Company for cars and locomotives. The business of the road this year is in excess of last. The gross earnings for June were one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars in coin. The recent strike of Chinese laborers only caused a suspension of work one day. The workmen resumed labor on the former terms, the Company making no concession.

Opening Ball at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 3.—The grand opening ball of the season comes off this year at the Union Hotel, next Thursday, July 11. Extensive preparations are being made for the occasion.

The Fleetwing.

BOSTON, July 8.—The yacht Fleetwing, of New York, from Cowes, May 26th, put into New Bedford, yesterday.

Arrival of the Scotia.

SANDY HOOK, July 8, 10:30 P. M.—The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool June 29th and Queenstown July 1st, has passed this point, and will reach her dock about midnight.

A STRANGE LOVE AFFAIR.

A Chicago Belle Falls in Love With a Japanese Performer, who Reciprocates the Passion, and Asks the Tycoon for Permission to Carry on the Courtship.

(From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, July 4.)

While the Japanese were performing in Chicago they attracted the attention of many of the first ladies of that city, who made them presents and presented them with their photographs. It was the fancy of an hour, which gratified both parties and was forgotten by both. There was one lady, however, a daughter of a merchant of our neighboring city, a beautiful girl of eighteen summers, who seems to have become completely lost to the infatuation, and to have captivated entirely the heart of one of the Japanese, who has the musically-sounding name of Sing-Kee-Chee. This worthy, as we have learned from the members of the company, has something of a romance in his history. His father was a nobleman attached to the court of the Tycoon. He loved and married a girl in the lower class, very pretty, very good, but not high-blooded. The Tycoon learned of it, and his indignation was great. The nobleman begged and prayed. It was no use. He had insulted the dignity of the Tycoon. There was but one way to make reparation—to commit *hari-kari*—in plain English, to disembowel himself. The Tycoon's word was law, and the nobleman died, his property going to the Tycoon. His wife, disowned, joined a company of acrobats. Years after, this same company was performing before the Tycoon. In the bamboo act, which is his favorite, the Tycoon was much struck with the daring of a boy who did wonderful things on the slender reed. Upon inquiry he learned that the boy was none other than the son of his once favorite minister and friend, and had high blood in his veins. He took the boy from the company, and trained and educated him, for the friendship he had once borne his father. This boy grew up about the court, and was none other than Sing-Kee-Chee, which in Japanese means the son of a nobleman who had offended the Tycoon.

Sing-Kee-Chee grew up about the Court until he attained the age of twenty-seven. He has an excellent education, and speaks several languages fluently. English he also speaks well. With Sing-Kee-Chee it was that the Chicago lady became infatuated. He came out with the company at the order of the Tycoon, to watch them and to give his Highness a history of the country, its people, and its customs. He is no common juggler, although he delights in the bamboo act, which brought him before the favorable notice of the Tycoon. The young lady made his acquaintance in Chicago, talked with him and invited him to her house, where he had made himself quite a favorite. His history was known, and the lady, by one of those romantic fancies which will, in the eye of the world, sometimes make fools of the most sensible, learned to love him. Not for his good looks certainly; for intelligent as he is, and with the high blood coursing through his veins, Sing-Kee-Chee is not the most fascinating of the party. Perhaps the lady loved him for the sacrifices of his father. Perhaps not. We will not attempt to imagine the excuse for the notion, to call it by no other name. Sing-Kee-Chee was delighted with the lady, but he had no further thought, for he left her with no other exchange than that of a photograph, he carrying hers with those of other ladies which had been given him. At Detroit Sing-Kee-Chee was surprised to meet the lady, who found the world a blank desert after her heart had become another's, and in Detroit Sing-Kee-Chee first began to discover the secret, and to feel, too, that although his was pledged to another in Japan, there was an attraction for it here. He did not discover this until it was the subject of a joke by the members of the company, whom he one day surprised by the information that he loved the young American better than he loved the maiden of his own land. This was a phase in the affair that the company had not dreamed of, and it was a startling one. They told the lover to beware; that he must take a lesson from the fate of his father, who had loved without the consent of the Tycoon, and if he persisted his father's fate would be his. Sing-Kee-Chee did remember this, and endeavored to banish her from his heart, but it was a useless task. The more he tried the deeper he loved, and before the company left Detroit he made the romantic maiden's heart happy by declaring that he loved her, and that if the Tycoon's consent could be gained by the strongest entreaties, he should make her his wife; and with this assurance the maiden returned to her parents in Chicago, who are striving by every means in their power to eradicate the notion from her mind.

Sing-Kee-Chee is obstinate and determined. He has written to the Tycoon the full account of the matter—has told his love in the barbaric but expressive language of his people, and has sent forward with this the testimony of all the Japanese that the girl is of a good family and respectable and worthy, that she loves to distraction, and will be no disgrace to the best blood of Japan. We are told by the interpreter that the present Tycoon is a young man who has a high estimation of the American people, and it is believed that if the parents of the Chicago lady will give their consent to the union, which for very good reasons they at present withhold, the Tycoon will gladly yield his consent, as a step towards winning the favor of the people of this great country. Of that we shall know more hereafter. At present two anxious hearts are awaiting the decision of the Tycoon. Sing-Kee-Chee knows very well that if the consent is not given his fate is sealed, for with the refusal would come a notice that by the asking of such a favor he had offended beyond redemption, and only the committal of *hari-kari* would wipe out the insult. We certainly trust that no such sad fate awaits the lover, for the lady has decided that if he dies for her, she goes to the grave with him.

After the arrival of the company in this city, every mail brought to Sing-Kee-Chee a letter from his betrothed, and on Saturday she came to meet him previous to his departure from this city. Her strange love, instead of decreasing, seems to flourish as time rolls on and opportunity is given to think it over, and when the party left this city last evening to go to Fort Wayne, passing through Chicago, there seemed no happier or more devoted lovers in this world than Sing-Kee-Chee and his Chicago betrothed.

MEXICO.

BENITO JUAREZ.

His Career and Character.

In view of the extreme interest attaching to all Mexican news at present, we print an excellent sketch, from the New Orleans *Times*, of Benito Juarez, the Liberal leader, whose vigor, tenacity and pluck have prevailed against the French, Belgian and Austrian troops, and achieved the final independence of the Republic of Mexico:

In the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, there lived in this city, on St. Anne street, between Dauphin and Bourbon, a middle aged, quiet, dark complexioned, gentlemanly personage, who, either by himself or associates, conducted a small manufactory of cigarettes. A very small, select coterie of friends knew the history of this individual, and cultivated his society. His life was that of a student, a close and silent observer of men and events, and his habits were those of great simplicity and reserve. He was a careful reader of the newspapers, and to gratify his curiosity, a frequent visitor at the editorial sanctum of the old *Courier*, on Charles and Custom-house streets, when it was conducted by that amiable, intelligent and energetic citizen, Emile La Sere—whom we are happy to meet frequently on our streets, in well preserved vigor and good spirits. There was a cordial intimacy subsisting between Mr. La Sere and his visitor, and in their conversations they always employed the familiar appellations of "Emile" and "Benito."

Mr. La Sere's friend Benito is the same gentleman whom recent, and indeed previous, events have assigned the principal part in the interesting drama now being enacted in Mexico—Don Benito Juarez, President of the Republic of Mexico, and the head of the party and the people who have crushed the scheme of imperializing that long desolated and unhappy country.

At the time of his quiet sojourn in St. Anne street he was an exile and refugee from his native land, having abandoned it to escape the penalty which the invariable but detestable policy of that people never fails to inflict upon the chief of a defeated or minority party. Attached to the administration of Comonfort, until the downfall of that chief through the intrigues and partisan triumphs of Santa Anna, Juarez had followed the example of many other defeated chiefs, and found an asylum in this country. The time of his sojourn was usefully and industriously employed in the study of our institutions and laws, so that on his return to Mexico he was well prepared to apply to the administration of his own country a mind stored with sound republican ideas and much valuable information.

There is perhaps no Mexican of position now in that country who is better informed in regard to our political and judicial systems than Juarez. He may not be equal in resources, in sagacity, and general accomplishments, to Almonte—now in Paris—who was also a long resident in this country and served his time at a mechanical trade in Cincinnati, but in the combination of moral and intellectual qualities, in tenacity of purpose, honesty and purity of personal character and habits, he is unquestionably the first of the public men in Mexico.

Those who conclude from the fact of his being an Indian of pure blood that he must necessarily possess the craft, cruelty, vindictiveness and savagery which are generally attributed to the aboriginal race, will, we think, on a clearer view of his life and character, find nothing therein to justify their opinion. Indeed, the history of Mexico does not support this idea of the aboriginal character. The best, the most honorable, honest and patriotic of the chiefs who have figured in the long train of bloody revolutions in that country, have sprung from the aboriginal stock, and from Cortez down to Miramon and Marquez, the principal actors in the tragic scenes which disgraced the country, have been of those who boasted of their Castilian blood.

Juarez is the only pure civilian who has ever been able to maintain himself in power in Mexico during a revolution. He is a lawyer by profession, was elevated to the Chief Justiceship, and at the death of the President succeeded under the constitution of Mexico, to that position shortly before the beginning of the French intervention. At the expiration of his term as President he held over and was, we believe, continued in that office by the popular vote. Through all the trying scenes and sad reverses of the Liberal cause in Mexico, he has remained true, faithful, patient, and hopeful, never despairing of his cause, and encountering all the hardships and perils of an exile from his family and from the far off scenes of his native sunny home in the extreme southern State of Oaxaca. As a civilian he has managed to secure a moderate degree of harmony among the turbulent chiefs of the Liberal army, and to disarm the jealousy and fierce rivalry which seem to be chronic among them towards each other.

Benito Juarez's life resembles, in its leading incidents, that of our own President. He was born on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, of Indian parents, and managed, when quite a boy, to get some menial employment in a store in the city of Oaxaca. Here he learned to read, and manifesting a great ardor for learning, his liberal and sagacious employer, a wealthy merchant of Oaxaca, sent him to college, where he devoted himself with such assiduity and ambition that he soon became the first scholar in the college and graduated with the highest honors. Returning to Oaxaca, he married the daughter of his employer, and, removing to the City of Mexico, commenced the practice of law, and secured a large and lucrative business.

After some years of great professional success, he finally attained the highest judicial position in the country before he had reached middle age. His after career in public life, into which he was drawn by events, and not by his own will and ambition, is already known to our readers.

Juarez is a small man, with all the physical characteristics of the aborigines; of mild, gentlemanly, and kindly manners, and by no means harsh, cruel or vindictive. Whether, however, he has the power and sense in his position that will enable him to curb the truculence of his followers remains to be proved.

The American Pianos in Paris.

The American public ought to understand the fact that decorations of the legion of honor premiums, given by the French Government, are purely personal, and can readily be obtained by any respectable person with the aid of influential friends at the French Court. Such decorations are entirely distinct from and outside of the duties and awards of the *International Juries*, not recommended by them nor even brought to their knowledge and not mentioned in their report, but secured by outside influence. The position and endorsement accorded to each exhibitor by the International Jury, can *alone* be regarded as the standard of excellence of the articles exhibited. Otherwise it would be gross favoritism and interference with the duties of the Juries on the part of the French Government. However flattered, therefore, the recipient of such a decoration may feel, it is merely an individual matter, and does not in the slightest degree affect or add to the verdict of the International Jury regarding the articles exhibited by him.—*N. Y. Express.*

Two Medals to Steinway.

A cable telegram, dated Paris, July 4th, informed the Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of New York, that, in addition to the First Gold Medal of Merit awarded to them by the International Jury at the Universal Exposition, the Societie des Beaux Arts, after a careful examination and comparison of all the piano fortes exhibited, awarded to Messrs. Steinway & Sons their Grand Testimonial Medal for greatest perfection and novelty of construction in grand, square, and upright pianos. This voluntary testimonial, from a society of such high standing, is only second in importance to the verdict of the International Jury.

Good News.

Dwight's *Journal of Music*, the highest authority in Musical matters in the land, has the following in its issue of last Saturday. And yet it can be no news to our readers, for all must have seen, and read with joy, in all the newspapers, the short, significant dispatch which came over the Atlantic wires this week, and which we print again for the pure pleasure of it:

PARIS, July 1, 1867.

To Chickering & Sons, Boston:
In addition to our Gold Medal, I have to-day received a decoration of the Legion of Honor, which puts us at the head of all Piano Exhibitors.
C. F. CHICKERING.

We had already had the official list of all the prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition to American exhibitors. The gold medal list was headed by the names of our two leading Piano Manufacturers; *equal* honors apparently, the name of Steinway & Sons being placed first. But now it appears that there was a new distinction in reserve, a very graceful one, which gives the firm of Chickering & Sons their due place at the head. This decoration was presented by the Emperor in person, on the grand day of awards, before 17,000 people.

We have never entertained a doubt that "les Pianos Chickering" deserved all this, and we heartily congratulate these noble representatives of American ingenuity of art, as well as of such sterling social qualities and graces, on a success so honorably won and so conspicuously certified.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN—A competent Man, of good address. Apply to W. D. ALLEN, 68 Fifth street, third floor.

WANTED—PARTNER—With $15,000 to take an active interest in an established Manufacturing Business, one of the best paying in the city. Address Box R. Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A Situation in a Wholesale or Manufacturing House, by a first-class Salesman and Traveling Agent; can give best of references; will travel and sell goods on commission, if preferred. Address B. C., this office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a capable and intelligent young gentleman. Is not afraid of hard work. Remuneration not so much of an object as employment. Has money to loan if required. Address J. D. H., at this office.

WANTED—BOARDERS—One or two very choice Rooms, suitable for families or single persons, will be let, with Boarding, to parties of respectability. Inquire at 89 Penn street.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues) ... $2 00.
In Clubs of Twenty ... 1 50.
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

WANTED.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMER—A Carriage Trimmer, to go to the country. Inquire at 135 Wood street.

WANTED—SITUATION—In the Mercantile Business, by a Young Man of business propensities. Best reference given if desired. Address J. R., Commercial office.

WANTED—CANVASSER—A smart, energetic man to canvass for a new and popular work. Apply at 74 Grant street.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS—Six experienced chambermaids wanted at the Union Depot Hotel. Also a female superintendent for the store room. Apply to B. D. MARKER, Union Depot Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—By a gentleman and wife, a house of about eight rooms, pleasantly located in either Pittsburgh or Allegheny, for which a good rent, or bonus, will be paid. Address, stating location, etc., I. W., Lock Box 249, Pittsburgh postoffice.

WANTED—HOUSE—A small neat Property. House of 6 to 8 Rooms, some ground, situated convenient to city, on steam or horse railroad. Cash will be paid for a suitable place. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—MONEY—I have applications from perfectly reliable sources, wanting to pledge or sell valuable securities for ready cash. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House with 4 or 5 Rooms. Address, stating location and terms, A. E., this office.

WANTED—JOB PRINTING—At SEIBERT & CO.'S, Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood, (over Brady's Bank).

WANTED—LOT OF GROUND—A Lot of Ground somewhere in the city or suburbs, suited for a shop. Must be about 200 feet square, or larger. The advertiser has first-class residence, with ground attached, near the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to offer in exchange. Address W, care this office.

WANTED — A PURCHASER — A first-class Billiard Room, nine Tables, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to 72 and 74 Fifth street, or address JOHN GATES, Box 256, Pittsburgh Postoffice. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, local and general, to introduce the greatest invention of the age. For particulars address with stamp, JOHN S. WILSON & CO., No. 534 Arch street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00 — $100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary Inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—the best Churn out, simple and reliable. Good men wanted. Address THOMAS H. BINGHAM & CO., 366 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS—For "Beyond the Mississippi;" from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson. Over 20,000 copies sold in one month. Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast, with over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable guide, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$50 REWARD—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night, July 6th, a Black Mare, four years old, about fifteen hands high, right hind foot white, and a small star in forehead. The above reward will be paid for the return of the Mare to JACOB RICE, Bullskin township, Fayette county, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—One elegantly furnished Room. Apply at No. 55 Second street.

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the best located Stores in the city. Rent low. Inquire of CAMPBELL & BROWN, 24 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT — ROOMS — Three or four Rooms on first floor of residence in the suburbs, immediately adjoining the Soldiers' Home, Ninth Ward. Good large premises attached, with stabling if wanted. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate Agent, 76 Fifth street, (Commercial Building), Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—Two Rooms, second floor, pleasantly situated, 74 Grant street, Pittsburgh. Inquire at publisher's Office.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable second story front Room, furnished, suitable for sleeping apartment. Address Box O, this office.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room. Suitable for a Sample Room. Inquire of ABEL & CO., 54 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—A convenient, well finished House of 8 Rooms, with a lot filled with many varieties of large and small bearing fruits, eligibly located in the thriving borough of New Brighton, within one hour of the city. Sale necessitated by illness. Address J. D. GLENN, New Brighton, Pa. TTHS

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Bidwell street (Manchester Passenger Railway) 67 feet 8½ inches wide, and running through the same width 296 feet 10 inches, to Allegheny Avenue. Terms easy. ISAAC CRAIG, Bidwell street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Evergreen Hamlet, one of the finest locations in this neighborhood. This property is a bargain. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A complete residence at Wilkinsburg. The Mansion is in thorough modern condition as to conveniences, with all the usual out-buildings, and several Acres of level Ground. Possession immediate. Address H, at this office.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—On one of the leading thoroughfares in Pittsburgh, doing a good Retail and Prescription business: also, Soda Water trade. Will be sold cheap, as owner is desirous of leaving the city. Address E. H. B., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—ALDERNEY COW AND CALF—A pure blood Alderney Cow and Calf. Inquire of FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third st.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL—Located on the corner of Market and Bayard streets, Allegheny, being a new and substantial three story brick, 50x100 feet, with a Dry House 22x50 feet, separate from main building. The machinery consists in part of 1 Double Surfacing, 1 Flooring, 1 Siding Machine, and a complete set of Sash and Door Machinery, all of which is of the best manufacture, and as good as new. The ground attached has a frontage on three streets 100x245 feet. The mill is now in operation and doing a good business. For terms of sale and all other information, apply to J. C. COUCH, 136 Water street, or J. W. ANDERSON, 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY—A desirable Property in Wilkinsburg. The proprietor offers for sale one Acre of Ground, located in Wilkinsburg, comprising two lots, on one of which there is erected a Brick House, containing four large Rooms and Cellar. For terms apply to A. KENNEDY, 77 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Wilkinsburg, suitable for a large family. All in the most complete and modern condition. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — FINE OLD COUNTRY SEAT—A beautiful spot of about ten acres, but a short distance from East Liberty Station, with old-fashioned Dwelling, Stone Spring House, large Stable and Carriage House, fine Orchard and three Springs of pure soft water. This place is diversified with hill side and ravine, covered with native forest trees which make it susceptible of the beauties of the celebrated "Idlewild" of N. P. Willis. Price $12,000. Terms easy. Apply to MELLON BROTHERS, East Liberty Station, or A. M. STOTLER, 145 Fifth street, at corner Wylie.

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE REAL Estate adjacent to Allegheny City. The tract of land known as the Montgomery Farm, has been divided into lots, suitable for vineyards, gardens, and building sites; situated on high ground, in the midst of pure air, exempt from the smoke and dust, and removed from the noise of the cities, commanding extensive views of picturesque scenery, easy of access and within ten minutes' walk of the Allegheny Postoffice, this property presents unusual inducements to those who desire to secure homes, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the business centers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The larger portion of the tract is offered for sale, at fair prices and on favorable terms, in parcels containing from one to five acres, to suit the views and wishes of purchasers; the residue has been laid off into small lots which are also offered for sale at reasonable prices and on advantageous terms. For further information inquire of J. S. & A. P. MORRISON, Attorneys at Law, Office No. 143 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

THE principal part of the address of Rev. Col. CLARK, of this city, delivered on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Fayette County Soldiers' Monument, Thursday last, will be found on the third page.

THE sudden death of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will be widely lamented. During the war of the rebellion he did gallant service in the field, and in the far West where he had located appeared to be destined to a career of usefulness and distinction. Few men of his age ever attain to so much fame as Gen. MEAGHER.

THE vote of the Senate to confine the business of the session to perfecting the Reconstruction Law, was another failure on the part of Mr. SUMNER. His scheme for considering all sorts of questions was broken like worthless crockery; and the impeachers, though they indulge in great expectations, are likely to fare not much better. A ten days' session appears to be the general understanding.

IN the Mexican order of things we may shortly look for a revolution in Mexico that will overthrow JUAREZ and bring some other chieftain to the surface to take his turn at the wheel of "outrageous fortune." Even now the thing is said to be brewing. They have had too much success, as well as blood in Mexico. It is upward of thirty years since a Mexican has been able to stand success.

IT is a little surprising that our very oracular neighbor should imagine an inconsistency in our denunciation of the shooting of MAXIMILIAN, while we condemn the bailing of JEFF. DAVIS. If he will turn his discriminating powers, after re-enforcing and sharpening them a little, again upon the case, he may perceive that the capital execution of MAXIMILIAN without fair trial and through the clamor of a brutal populace, and the evasion of a trial by straw bail in the case of DAVIS, are both open to the objection that we have raised against them. A decent regard for law and judicial precedence is outraged in both cases. The dead body of MAXIMILIAN on the one hand, and the long legs of DAVIS carrying him northward, as two years ago they carried him southward, on the other hand, suggest ideas of such maladministration of law and justice as would be fatal to society, should it become, in either form, the common mode. DAVIS himself, though not, of course, so astute and discriminating as our neighbor, evidently understood this particular case rather better than he.

SHALL WE HAVE A FREE RAILROAD LAW?

To-day what as much as anything is the distinguishing characteristic of our country is the zeal with which inland trade is competed for. The great railroad corporations are putting forth all their energies to penetrate the distant producing regions and form connections to control the ebb and flow of internal trade and travel. Communities great and small are contributing to the extent of their ability to encourage the competition, and, except in Pennsylvania, where legislation is asked for as a general thing it is freely given,—given not solely to obtain and control the trade and travel between the West and the seaboard; not solely to build roads and form connections across the Continent, but to develope home resources, to stimulate local improvement, and foster home enterprise.

We are compelled to except Pennsylvania, for the Legislature of this State has been persistently deaf to the petitions of the people for the kind of legislation that will permit the building of railroads, except in the interest of the great Central Monopoly. Had the Legislature fifteen months ago passed the Free Railroad Law, hundreds of miles of new railroads would be under contract at this moment; and vast regions of our State, before undeveloped, but rich in the wealth of minerals and the forest, would begin to teem with new life, henceforth to contribute untold millions to the individual and collective wealth of the State.

After repeated failures the people at last have an opportunity presented to them to secure a general Free Railroad Law. The decision of the question will rest with the next Legislature. The Republican party in their late State Convention declared unequivocally for the Free System, and the local conventions have thus far been equally explicit. On the contrary, the Democratic State Convention ignored the question altogether, and the local conventions, as a general thing, are doing the same thing. It is a Republican measure therefore, and in no way can a Free Law be obtained but by sustaining the Republican Party. That and the question whether the National Currency, in accordance with the opinion of Judge SHARSWOOD, shall be declared bogus, constitute the issue in this State in the pending canvass. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people to stop to argue it.

THE FAILURE OF AN EXPERIMENT.

In England, where Trades' Unions have been longest in existance and under the best organization, tradesmen are losing their confidence in and their attachment to them. The rank and file which compose the most numerous portion of these associations, finding themselves hampered and controlled by the managing few, have very naturally come to desire more individual liberty in making arrangements for the disposal of their own time and labor. The artificial and arbitrary codes employed for regulating the wages of labor are found to work unequally and oppressively on some classes of workmen, and to reduce all to a sort of dependent serfdom. On the other hand, it is seen, that the legitimate control of the rate of wages, by the rule of supply and demand, as in the case of other commodities, and contracts, leaves the individual at liberty to consult his own volition and circumstances, and also permits the more skilled or more efficient workman to have his just advantage for his superiority, instead of being loaded down to the grade of inferior hands.

A similar feeling, resulting from the same cause, operates in this country. In fact, Trades' Unions are exotics, and are not adapted to the condition of this new country, where the demand for labor is in excess of the supply, and where wages are consequently higher than elsewhere. They proffer advantages where the mass of laborers, and even skilled workmen, as in England, live on the very borders of poverty, even while constantly employed. Here skill, industry and sobriety make the individual so independent that he has no need of associations to secure employment or good pay for his work. Such a man subjects himself to disadvantages of no small extent when he takes the yoke of any Union upon him. He parts with a portion of his personal advantages, along with the independence, for the benefit of a class of workmen inferior to himself.

Scores of men, by such an unfortunate and deceptive association, have been constrained to suffer loss, to be unemployed, to see their families put to inconvenience and even privation, when their individual judgment did not approve of the action of the Union that decreed it. A mistaken feeling of obligations to obey the mandate and do as the rest did, has entailed these results upon many skillful workmen and respectable members of society. We do not wonder, therefore, that the American spirit should chafe and fret under such conditions, even though the pretended advantages connected with them were real and not merely imaginary. As to the beneficial character of the societies, we have nothing to say in the way of objections. It is creditable to assist the needy, in sickness and distress, and it is prudent to provide funds for the purpose. But this is not necessarily connected with the objectionable feature to which we have referred, by which the rates of wages are fixed and enforced by penalties on members and by concerted exaction on employers. As this does not suit the free genius of this country, so its history proves that it will not answer the purpose proposed.

SHALL JUDGE SHARSWOOD'S OPINION STAND?

The opinion of Judge SHARSWOOD, the Democratic candidate for the Bench of the Supreme Court, speaks for itself. The *Post* professes to be "gratified that the COMMERCIAL has published it in full," and invites, with much show of confidence, "to its consideration, every lawyer who is a lawyer." If the *Post* is so confident, why, we might ask, does it withhold the document from its own readers, and give its own soft blarney instead? We published it in full over a week ago, and deemed it as carrying the evidence of its unsoundness in itself, to require little comment from us. The *Post*, on the contrary, withholds the opinion and gives its own harangues in place of it.

The opinion of Judge SHARSWOOD is adverse to our present currency and would, if admitted, depreciate its value greatly, if it did not render it utterly worthless. The *Post* agrees with it. The opinion has not been admitted in any Court. In the Court and the case in which it was given, it was opposed by the other Judges and therefore had neither authority nor influence. Its very form and style are more like an argument of counsel than like an opinion from the Court. The citations from MARSHALL and STORY might have been made by a member of the bar as well as by a Judge of the Bench. The relevancy of the citations is not admitted, but denied in the decision of the Judges.

This opinion, as it is called, or argument, of Judge SHARSWOOD had no general importance, beyond the particular case that called it forth, until its author appeared as a candidate, by the Democratic nomination, for a seat on the Supreme Bench. It now becomes a matter of vast importance, from its connection with the question of currency and finance. It is easy to see how Judge SHARSWOOD would decide every case that might involve the collection of money or the payment of debts, and what endless litigation and financial disaster would follow, had he the power as Judge of the Supreme Court to nullify the whole present system of currency in the State.

And from the blind and reckless zeal with which the party press advocate his sentiments, or, at least praise them, while not giving them in his language to their readers, it is evident that Judge SHARSWOOD is to be the representative of an organized war upon the present money interests of the Commonwealth, the effect of which would be to embarrass all kinds of business. We do not hold Judge SHARSWOOD responsible immediately for these results, for his opinion was given by him in a specific case legitimately before him in court. But the Democratic party is responsible for placing him and his opinion in the position they now occupy. And it is but in accord with its entire policy for the last few years, to seek restoration to power and office, even by the damage of the country. That the Republic should receive no detriment, is the least and the last consideration entering into the policy of that degenerate political faction. It is a fitting sequel to its procedure during the rebellion that it should prosecute a war against the laws of Congress and the fiscal interests of the Union.

THE work of harvesting the wheat crop in Missouri is nearly over, and the expectation of a heavy yield of grain of a superior quality was not disappointed. The other crops are as promising as was the wheat at any time.

IT is reported that some of the hotel keepers in Chicago have actually reduced their charges to the self-sacrificing price of four dollars a day for each of their guests. The traveling public should be very thankful for this remarkable act of condescencion—the more remarkable for being entirely spontaneous, after a long, prosperous and arbitrary rule of five dollars a day.

"Lessons of the War."

This was the title of Governor Bullock's address, at Springfield, Mass., on the Fourth of July. We quote the following hopeful paragraph:

We are to be a unity of national strength hereafter, to which all the parts acknowledge their subordination. That we have talked of; but that we have never had before. We are to have it in all time to come: to the spirits of the brave Union dead, and Grant and Sheridan on the one side, and Longstreet and Thompson on the other, among the living, and Congress and the people support the declaration; we are to have it for enjoyment, for power, for glory,—one central national authority, no longer to be assailed at home, forever invincible from abroad. Not much longer have we any quarrels to adjust among ourselves. If we have any questions to settle abroad we can now afford to offer the example of our past as the guaranty of our future, and hold forth the flag of the indivisible union of the States, now strengthened, as the source of inspiration to our sense of justice and equity, and of our confidence that we can and will maintain the credit of American nationality.

West Virginia Oil Regions.

The Parkersburg *Times*, of Thursday, says: Within a couple of weeks past a great change for the better is apparent at Burning Springs, and active operations have increased four-fold. On last Friday the Randolph Well commenced to flow about 100 barrels per day up to last evening. The well of the Patnt Creek and Ritchie County Oil and Mining Company No. 2, known as the Crane Well, commenced to flow 150 barrels of oil per day, about a week since, and by dispatch last evening we learn that it was still flowing 100 barrels. The Rice Well is doing handsomely, and the Newberger andn Bradon Well has latterly increased its production nearly double. Here is a grain of comfort for the despairing.

Prospect of the Gold Premium.

The New York *Economist* argues this question and comes to the following conclusions: It is likely to be some time before the market will receive any additional supply of coin. The amount due on July coupons, was about $19,000,000; on the 1st September, a small amount becomes payable on 10-40 coupons, and after that no further payments are due until November 1st. Considering that, for the next four months, about $13,000,000 per month will be required for customs duties alone, to say nothing of what may be wanted for export, it is very clear that if the government declines to sell gold freely, the premium may advance to much higher figures, on account of its actual scarcity.

A Workingman's Party.

A proposition having been made to organize a workingman's party, a contemporary offers the following judicious counsel to workingmen: If the workingmen mean a party devoted to the wants of those who labor for wages in mechanical employments; a party of "workingmen," technically so called, embodying those who now co-operate in trades-unions, and aiming at higher wages and eight hours' labor, they are likely to stir up a conflict between themselves and two other interests, each very powerful—the agricultural and the moneyed interest. The agricultural interest is more powerful in this country than any other. If pushed to consolidate and act for itself in political matters, it would control every Congress and almost every Legislature. The farmers, as a class are both laborers and capitalists; they work and they hire; they are producers and yet they own property, and often have surplus earnings invested in stocks, banks or bonds. The agricultural interest will not favor any compulsory change in wages or hours of labor by means of legislation. It will naturally combine with the moneyed interest to resist all such legislation, and therefore, by making a political issue in behalf of those changes, the workingmen, will power they defeat themselves and destroy what means of capital have to resist unreasonable demands. We will counsel them True friends of workingmen in co-operation with all who seek their welfare by coalition of classes—by demanding laboring and producing classes, to benefit the whole country in legislation that shall be free of special or privileged interests."

KRUPP'S GUN.—The great cast-steel gun exhibited by Krupp of Essen, at the Paris Exposition, weighs, including breech, 50 tons. The weight of the breech-piece is 15 cwt. The diameter of the bore is 14 inches, and the total length of the barrel is 17½ feet. It is rifled and contains 40 grooves, one-fifteenth of an inch deep. It carries a solid shot weighing 1,100 Prussian pounds, or a steel shell weighing 981 pounds. Weight of powder charge, from 100 to 120 pounds. The gun-carriage weighs 15 tons, and will turn upon a turn-table now in the course of construction, the total weight of which will be 25 tons. This can be worked by two men. The cylindrical tube forming the piece is made of a solid forging of steel. Three superposed rings or cylinders of different lengths, weighing 30 tons, are shrunk upon the central tube, which weighs 20 tons. To manufacture this gun, work was carried on night and day for 16 months. It was brought to Paris on a railway truck made at the same works specially for this purpose. The price of the piece, including the carriage, is 145,000 Prussian thalers, or $105,270.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In some of the towns in Western Massachusetts a thriving business is carried on in the sale of "cabbage plants." The customers are said to call at a very early hour in the morning. The most curious part of the transaction is that the customers all bring *jugs or bottles* to get their *cabbage plants* in!

In the Constitutional Convention of Michigan the committee on the subject of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, have reported a prohibitory clause; but it is probable the question will be submitted to the people distinct from every other question.

Steel is thought by Professor Winter to be an excellent material for domestic vessels, such as saucepans. The entire vessel may be in one piece, without rivets or soldering, will heat quicker and is more healthful than copper. Russ of Gratz has carried this idea into practice, and manufactures steel household utensils very successfully.

The following are the rates of freight on live stock by the different Eastern routes: By the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk, 30c to Buffalo and return passes. By the Michigan Southern and Grand Trunk road, 30c to Buffalo, with passes over the Grand Trunk from Detroit to Buffalo, and no passes over the Michigan Southern. By the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, to Pittsburgh, 30c, and no return passes.

The population of Detroit now is estimated to be 80,000.

An English lady at the Court of Vienna, with whom an "Imperial Highness" danced three times on the same evening, flattered by his attention, frankly expressed her gratification at the compliment. "I did not intend it as a compliment," was the answer. "Then," said the lady, "your Highness must be very fond of dancing." "I detest dancing," was the unsatisfactory response. "What, then, may I ask, can be your Imperial Highness's motive for dancing?" "Madame," was the exalted personage's curt reply, my "medical attendant advises me to perspire."

In the United States there are 36,896 miles of railroads, which is about 38 per cent. of the whole mileage in the world. Next to the United States stands Great Britain and Ireland, where the length of railroad is 13,286; next comes France, with 8,982 miles, and next Prussia with 5,794 miles.

PERSONAL.

—In the Paris Guide Book M. Assolant tells a story of General Kutusof, who commanded the allied army at Austerlitz. The plan of the battle was drawn by Weirother, a German, and Kutusof, too good a General not to see its faults, but too much of a courtier to contradict the Czar, remarked afterwards to Prince Tolstoi, Chamberlain of the Palace: "If we give battle we shall lose it. Warn the Czar of this." "I only meddle with sauces and roast meat," replied Tolstoi. "Tell him yourself."

—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler has been censured for allowing himself to be photographed while offering prayer. A dignitary of the English church, Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, has also been taken in the attitude of a Roman Catholic Bishop imparting a blessing. Both of these reverend gentlemen have hardly less trouble about their pictures than M. Alexander Dumas.

—The French, it is said, experience no little mortification because the body of foreigners, especially their royal visitors, persisted in paying less attention to the exhibition than the catery, drinking, dancing and sight seeing of that description generally. The Czar of Russia hurries to the Varieties to see Mdlle Schneider dance the *cancan*. The King of Prussia remains in the outer circles of Cytherea and drinks great mugs of beer for the sake of its soothing and narcotic properties. The beaufets outside the Exhibition are visited assiduously by the Sovereigns, but the scientific sections within are sadly neglected. The curled and painted houris, who lisp and amble and ogle and leer as they hand the cool drink across the counter, are much noticed and complimented by the Sovereigns; but the *savans*, who have been whole days preparing a system of science made easy to receive the Royal visitors, are passed by without observation. Prince Humbert sauntered through the galleries for a quarter of an hour, staring vacantly at the several objects presented to his notice, then seated himself before the Italian glacier, called for a granite ice, and then for a "ratafia," then for another granite ice, and then for another "ratafia," and so continued until the time allotted for his visit had expired—then left the building without returning to the inner courts again.

—Prof. Gibson of the Presbyterian College, Belfast, Ireland, whose visit to this country a few years since will be remembered by many, died suddenly while in attendance upon the meeting of the General Assembly at Dublin. After a late session, he started for his lodgings, and was found nearly dead upon the street, surviving but a few minutes, having fallen in a fit of apoplexy. He was in his 59th year.

—The Pope proposes to get up quite an assembly of sovereigns at Rome. Queen Isabella will have quarters in the Quirinal. The Queen of Portugal is confidently expected, and the King of Prussia and the Sultan are talked of. Then there is the long-talked of visit of the Empress Eugenie, which may be made with the rest.

—Referring to the inscription designed to perpetuate the name and illustrate the virtues of Prince Albert, the London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: It is impossible to read all these sacred attributes, thus to be handed down to posterity in imperishable marble as belonging to the Prince Consort, without coming to the conclusion that the widowed Queen, even at this distance of time from her husband's decease, is a monomaniac on the subject of his character, and that long and solitary brooding over one idea has narrowed her mental powers. It would not be at all improbable if this were to result in insanity, which often follows in similar cases.

—The brick machine of Isaac Gregg, once a Pittsburgher, is attracting much attention in Paris, although it is exhibited at a disadvantage. Just at present inventions of this description are of special interest there. Says a Paris letter: Among others, I found twice inscribed the name of the President of the Corps Legislatif. M. Schneider, the head of the great iron foundry of Creuzat, the most important of the kind in France, and whose sense of the excellencies of Mr. Gregg's machine was manifested by his passing several hours in minute examination of its structure and operation.

Kenwood School--Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An erroneous impression having been made upon the mind of the community that the property of Kenwood School has been sold, and that the institution is hereafter to be known as University of St. Augustine, I desire, through your columns to efface this impression, and to say, that in future the school will be conducted as in time past, and under the same name and title, though with greatly increased advantages over former years.

The design will be a school of the highest class for boys, in which they may obtain an education that will fit them for College or for business, including thorough intellectual training in the various baanches of learning, manly exercises to preserve health and strengthen the body; aesthetic culture to refine the manners and elevate the taste, together with careful moral and religious instruction. The school will enter upon its thirteenth year in September next, and catalogues, giving full information as to the terms, discipline and course of study will be sent on application after July 11th. Reference also will be given to eminent gentlemen in our principal cities and towns, who have had sons educated here, as to the high character of the school, and comfort and completeness of its appointments. P.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., July 4th, 1867.

AMERICAN emigration to the Brazils has averaged three hundred per month, men, women and children, for the last six months, and of this number some few have prospects of eventually doing well there, while others are suffering for the necessaries of life, and are, in fact, perfectly destitute. The lands assigned to them are a wild wilderness, in some cases never traversed before by the foot of man. They have no implements with which to clear this land, no shelter for themselves and families, nothing to eat except the spontaneous growth of the country, and no implements with which to cultivate such land as they may clear; no seeds to plant, and, in case they do produce anything, have no means of transportation by which to market their productions; and, above all this, they have no money with which to procure the necessaries of life. The emigrants generally are a class of people too lazy to work in their own country, (and a man that cannot succeed in the United States can succeed nowhere, there being no country in the world offering advantages to equal it,) and by their laziness had become reduced to poverty.

THE following is an interesting description of the way they do things at the mint of Japan at Yeddo:

"There are about three hundred hands employed in the building. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes, and put on others belonging to the mint. At the end of a day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of 300 men springing from the ground on which they had been seated, throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to one end of the yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove that they have no silver on them: Their back hair is pulled down and examined, they wave their hands and hold them up to view, they drink water, and then halloa, and, lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way; after which performance they are allowed to go to their lodgings."

THE real estate of Mexico is valued at $1,355,000,000—or, nominally, $169 50 per head. But an analysis of the census shows that there are only 15,000 landed estates in the country—which are estimated at $720,000,000. Town property is reckoned at about $635,000,000. The clergy possess $300,000,000—nearly one quarter of the national domain. It is estimated that all the real estate in the country is in the hands of less than half a million of persons—that fifteen-sixteenths of the Mexican people have no interest in its soil.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

Celebration of the Fourth by the Literary Societies at Washington.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 6, 1867.

Pursuant to arrangements made by the Literary Societies, the evening was celebrated in Commencement Hall. At seven and a half o'clock it was completely filled with an intelligent and orderly audience. The excellent brass band of the borough was in attendance, and conducted its part of the performance with credit to themselves and the occasion. First in order was an impressive prayer by President Edwards. This was followed by music; then an original oration by J. H. Clark, Washington Society, Youngstown, Ohio, entitled, "We still Live." It was well composed and ably delivered, reflecting honor and credit alike to the speaker and the society which he represented. This was followed by an oration, by J. M. Oliver, Union Society, Prosperity, Pa., entitled, "The Martyrs of the Republic." Possessed with fine abilities, and the experience of three years' service in the late war, the speaker did justice to himself and the society of which he is a member. This was followed by "The Patriotic Women of America," delivered by G. W. Skinner, Washington Society, of Chambersburg, Pa. We are not presumptuous in saying that a large majority of the ladies present would have accorded him the "first honor" of the class of speakers. Possessing abilities of no ordinary natu e, and being an ardent admirer of the fair sex, he did justice to himself and the *ladies* he represented.

This was followed by the "American Sword," by James Duncan, Union Society, of Fredericktown, Ohio. If the sword had been wielded as powerfully during the late war, as this speaker wielded his arguments in favor of it being the arbiter of nations, we doubt not that the struggle would have ended long before it did. At the close of this "inning," we think Union sentiment and society were six "scores" ahead.

This speaker was followed by "Progress of America," delivered by T. Jeff. Duncan, Washington Society, of Brownsville, Pa. We are safe in saying that the gentleman possesses a mind of the first order. His speech, throughout, evinced a depth of mind, and strength and breadth of intellect, which, if properly cultivated, will, at some future day, place him among the leading spirits of the age. These, coupled with a good voice, pleasing delivery, and a fine personal appearance, rendered this one of the best performances of the evening.

Following this was the closing speech, delivered by J. M. Acheson, Union Society, of this place, entitled "Future Prospects." This gentleman, by his masterly performance, made it evident to the minds of all present, that he justly merited the honor of making the closing speech. Possessed with an excellent voice, a good delivery, and all the requisites of a good writer and speaker, we can safely say that if these are properly cultivated, he will be accorded a high position in the community and age in which he lives. President Edwards then made a few happy and well timed remarks, fitting and appropriate to the occasion, after which was the reading of toasts, jests and queries, by the chairman of the Toast Committees of the societies, Messrs. May, of the Union, and Davis, of the Washington.

The toasts were of different varieties, being national and patriotic, complimentary and amusing. They were quite spicy, and reflected no little credit upon the students who contributed them. The only fault the audience had to find was that there was not enough of them. We believe that twenty-five or thirty more would not only have been listened to with patience, but would have been received with pleasure. After the reading of the toasts, the exercises of the evening were closed by the benediction pronounced by Dr. Edwards, and the audience dispersed well pleased with the entertainment. STUDENT.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer.

This article is undoubtedly the quickest and most effectual for clearing your house of flies. They are attracted by it, the result of which is their death. Try it and your house will be free from them.

Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax.

We have in store a very large stock of the best Fruit Wax in the city which we are selling lower Wholesale and Retail than any other house. Try us.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY,

The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy.
FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels!
Not a Beverage, but a Medicine!

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Headache,
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Cures Nausea at Stomach.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
In either Old or Young.
Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cholera Morbus,
Cures Cholera Morbus.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhoea, Dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.
JOS. FLEMING, Druggist.
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE WHITESTOWN COAL CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1867.

☞ THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Whitestown Coal Co., is now due. Those in arrears will please call on the Treasurer and settle. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
Allegheny, July 6, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable in cash to the stockholders, on and after the 15th inst.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
July 8, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a Dividend on the capital stock of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith at the office of the Company.
W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY has declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith at the office of EDWARD MOYE, Esq., Treasurer.
A. B. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

STARCH, STARCH.
STARCH, STARCH.

100 six pound boxes of Kingsford & Son's Oswego Silver Gloss Starch, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

HARRISBURG, JULY 20, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 3d, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and indorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
TThs State Treasurer.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF
OVERDUE LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest), by presenting them at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, on and after May 20, 1867:

Loan of March 24, 1828, due Dec. 1, 1853.
Loan of April 23, 1829, due Dec. 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due Aug. 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest on August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
TThs State Treasurer.

RELIABLE.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON—GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering with Chronic Dyspepsia for about twelve years, in its worst form, which I think one of the most disagreeable, unpleasant and painful diseases of them all. I have tried one remedy after another, without any but temporary relief. After using different medicines recommended for its cure, I would sometimes feel relieved, but would soon fall back, in fact, more than ever. I have been using

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Regularly, for about six weeks. I feel satisfied that they have cured me entirely, as my general health is very good. I can eat whatever my appetite craves without any unpleasant feelings afterwards, which was a great trouble before, often having to throw up my meals. After using the Bitters a short time, I eat Soup, something I have not been able to do for years satisfactorily. I really think I am a changed man entirely, altogether owing to the efficacy of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Those suffering with the same disease, Dyspepsia, are at liberty to call on me at any time at my place of business, Slack & Sholes' Planing Mill, Marbury street, Pittsburgh.
ALFRED SLACK.
Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

Branch House, 26 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON.
TThs

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.

Are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the city of New York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient Iron, Ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which *by special Act of Congress are made a First Mortgage on the entire line*, the bonds of the United States, *being subordinate to them*.

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended;—on 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

Nine Per Cent.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St., CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO.
TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

Subscriptions received in Pittsburgh by
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK;
CITIZENS " "
GERMAN " "
JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers.
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers.
S. McCLEAN & CO., " eod

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,
Engineers, Patent Solicitors
AND
Machine Brokers,
No. 23 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
AGENTS FOR THE
HARRISON STEAM BOILER.

CANNOT BE BURST under any practicable steam pressure. *The safest, cheapest and most durable* Boiler now in use. A section of boiler, with plans, references, &c., can be seen at our office.

Clark's Steam and Fire Regulator.

This improvement, after ten years use, has proved to be invaluable for keeping steam at a uniform pressure, thus effecting a great saving of fuel.

STURTEVANT'S
Fan and Pressure Blowers,

The best Forge and Cupola Blowers in use, giving a constant pressure of from one to four pounds per inch. MACHINERY of all kinds purchased or sold to order. Plans and specifications furnished for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Machine Shops, Iron Foundries and Machinery of all kinds. TTHs

HOUSEKEEPERS
SAVE YOUR MONEY

By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them repiated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-typing, Gold and silver Fire Gilding, &c. Give us a call. J. J. ALISCS. eod

JAMES H. PARKER,
Pork Packer,
AND DEALER IN
BACON, LARD, S. C. HAMS, BEEF, AND CINCINNATI LARD OIL,
TF No. 309 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO VACATION.
Mr. H. ROHBOCK

Will continue to give instructions on the Piano and Organ. Being provided with a large and perfect Organ, Students will have every opportunity to study that delightful Instrument. Apply at residence, No. 31 FERRY STREET, second door from Third street. TF

JAMES McNALLY,
51 HAND STREET,

Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., all in the latest Spring styles; Irish Table Linens, Towellings, &c. Tailors and others would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

WALL PAPERS.
JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD STREET.

KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, address
TTHsif REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS
Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;
MANUFACTURERS OF
MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS,
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK.
EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES,
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.

NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Plyers and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS
Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts.,
TF PITTSBURGH.

THE
GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership of the late firm of WHITE, ORR & CO., has expired at this date by limitation, W. W. WARD, retiring. The business will be continued by JAMES WHITE and ROBERT ORR, under the same style of firm. The business will be settled as usual by either of the firm.
JAMES WHITE,
ROBERT ORR,
W. W. WARD.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the style of S. ZUGSMITH & SON, is this day dissolved, Chas. Zugsmith retiring from the firm. The business of the old firm will be settled by me at the old stand, corner Fifth and Wood sts.
S. ZUGSMITH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO., has this day been dissolved, J. R. LINDSAY retiring from said firm. The business will be settled by G. B. STERRIT, at No. 134 First street.
J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
J. R. LINDSAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO., for the purpose of doing a general Hardware business.
J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
A. H. EUWER.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1867.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.
Will open at NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 337 LIBERTY STREET, (near Union Depot) on or about August 1st.

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,
OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at their old stand,

NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE FIRM OF
S. M. KERR & CO.,
No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.
S. M. KERR.
McABOY, SPANG & CO.
May 23, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Froehlich, under the firm name of MEYER & FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved. In regard to collections of claims and payment of debts, our arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will pursue his old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
JACOB MEYER.
June 28, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

GROCERIES, &C.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)
Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Raine; MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.

The following choice brands are now in store:
BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.
HENKELL & CO.'S Laubenheimer, Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharsburg.
MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.
Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.
Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.
A liberal discount made to the trade.

JUNE 26, 1867.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.
The attention of the trade is solicited to our large stock, purchased prior to the recent advance in prices.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,
Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandize generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
JAMES B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR,
TThs

NEW GROCERY STORE.
PUSEY & STEPHENS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
AND
TEAS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
PICKLES, &c.
No. 49 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
DEALER IN
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND,
Allegheny City, Pa.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Postoffice, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Travelling Public.
RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT, Sundays excepted.
B. D. MARKER, Supt.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PATTERSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Boots, Shoes,
GAITERS AND BALMORALS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
NO. 142 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

D. L. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.
CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,
SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.
Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

THE ELLIPTIC
SEWING MACHINES
Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, and at Maryland Institute for 1866. Has all the
Wheeler & Wilson Improvements,
And some which are used on no other machine. They never fail to give perfect satisfaction.
Call and see them at
24 FIFTH STREET.
TF

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x45. Address COMMERCIAL.

NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1867.

☞ J. RHODES, ESQ., HAVING resigned the Presidency of this Bank, at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, J. W. COOK, Esq., was elected President pro. tem, and WILSON McCANDLESS, Jr., Assistant Cashier.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

☞ NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the goods consigned as below will be sold to pay charges if not called for within thirty days from date.
J. Jenkins, 2 bbls. Sorgum;
Pease & Moore, 3 bbls. Oil;
Modes & Nichols, 3 casks Broken Glass.
JAS. COLLINS,
Agent Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg Packet Line.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

☞ NOTICE.—THE FIRST Meeting of Trustees named in an "Act to incorporate the Western Pennsylvania Military Academy," approved May 1st, 1867, will be held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, July 15th, 1867, 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place the Board will be organized.
T. F. LEHMANN.
For Five Assenting Trustees.

PITTSBURGH, June 29, 1867.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ralston Oil Company, will be held at the office of the Company, 251 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, July 9th, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect Six Directors, to serve during the ensuing year.
B. M'CRACKEN, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company will meet at their office, in Temperanceville, on JULY 26, to hold their annual election for President and Directors.
WM. MARSHALL, Prest.

☞ INLOT HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY.—Notice is hereby given to inlot holders of Allegheny City, having rights of Commonage in the Common Grounds, to file their claims, if any they have, for damages which they may seem likely to sustain by the divesting of their said right of Commonage, by the appropriation and prospective use of said Common Grounds for Public Parks, within three weeks after the 9TH DAY OF JULY, 1867, with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county; otherwise their rights of Common, as aforesaid, will be held to be released.
ALEXANDER GORDON,
D. A. STEWART,
RICHARD HAYS,
Viewers.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNA. INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1867.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of United States Tax.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
Office of the Secretary,
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1867.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend, (No. 11,) of TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the Capital Stock, and the Semi-annual (No. 8) of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., less the Government tax, on the Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine street, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The Transfer Books will close on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M., (2:30,) and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, at 10 A. M.
F. M. HUTCHISON, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 12th inst.
ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, (Hand street,) has declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, or Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith at the Citizens' National Bank.
R. K. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE BOATMEN'S F. & M. INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend was declared out of the profits of the last six months, of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable forthwith, and free of State and United States tax.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 8th inst., as follows: Two dollars per share in cash, and three dollars per share to be converted on Stock Notes.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, of Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1867.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING THE STREETS OF DUQUESNE BOROUGH WITH CLINKERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at BURGESS MOUL'S OFFICE until the 16th inst., to cinder the depth of eighteen inches the following streets in Duquesne Borough: Bank Lane, from Allegheny City line to Bridge street; Pine street, from Bank Lane to Butler Plank Road, and McFadden street, from Bank Lane to Butler Plank Road. Bids for each street to be separate.
JESSE SUTTON,
Street Commissioner.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Council of the Borough of McKeesport, until the 15th instant, for Macadamizing Fifth street from Market to Railroad. Proposals will be received for the whole or in part. Specifications can be seen in the hands of the Street Committee, where all information will be given.
W. H. HILL,
J. W. PATTERSON,
Committee.
McKeesport, July 2, 1867.

REMOVALS.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.
OFFICE—NO. 253 PENN STREET,
RESIDENCE—MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Smithfield street.

REMOVAL.
C. WEST & CO.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,
Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,
Foot of Fourth.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Due After July 1st, 1856, and Before July 2d, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest), at
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1842, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
TThs State Treasurer.

JULIAN ALLEN,
ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.
75 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
DANL. F. DINAN,
Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y.

FOR TAILORS,
FOR DRESSMAKERS,
FOR SHOEMAKERS,
FOR SADDLERS,
FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMERS,
THE ÆTNA
SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN USE.
Call and see them at 24 FIFTH STREET.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents.
TF

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 23 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 130 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

FLOUR.
100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,
Specially for Families, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
No. 353 Liberty street.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1867.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,058,415 08
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	514,000 00
Other U. S. Securities	750 00
Specie	11,437 87
Legal Tender Notes	186,000 00
National Bank Notes	5,900 00
State Bank Notes	596 00
Fractional Currency and Cents	9,871 21
Remittances and other Cash Items	15,850 25
Due from National Banks	133,928 99
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,380 11
Taxes and Expenses	4,159 63
Real Estate and Bond and Mortgage	40,577 94
	$1,982,867 08
Capital Stock	$800,000 00
National Circulation	438,000 00
State Circulation	27,000 00
Depositors	566,776 81
Due Banks and Bankers	34,188 53
Earnings	144,901 74
	$1,982,867 08

I certify that the above is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.
J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

EICHNER, JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
175 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRUGGISTS.
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.,
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,
A STOCK OF
Selected Standard Goods
WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT
REDUCED PRICES.

DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Black Silks,
Fine Lawns,
Plain and Printed Percales.
Plain and Printed Marseilles,
CHECKS AND TICKINGS,
COTTONADES AND
FARMERS' LINEN,
FINE AND HEAVY
FLANNELS,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
MOSQUITO NETTING,
Hosiery and Notions,
AT
LOWEST NETT PRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

W. C. DUNCAN..........DAN'L. HUGUS.
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
Brown and Bleached
SHEETINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
TICKINGS,
TWEEDS, COTTONADES,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.

All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
77 and 79 Market Street

All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.
All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.

Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.

We are still making a speciality of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.
A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
New Goods Constantly Arriving.

We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. C. VANHOOK
J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND,
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.

The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited.

GREAT ADJOURNED
AUCTION SALE AT
Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar
DIAMOND ALLEY, PITTSBURGH,
On Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

Commencing at 10 o'clock, great variety of
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

The following to be offered at sale: Six Top Buggies, Three Open Buggies, Two Jager Wagons, Two Germantown Barouches, Two Boat Door Barouches, Two Shifting Top Barouches, Three Panel Door Barouches, Two Rockaways, Three Jersey Wagons, Two Sulkies, One Phaeton Buggy, Three Buck Wagons, together with a large assortment of HARNESS. Sale positive, without regard to cost.

Parties wishing to purchase will please call and examine the stock.
PALMER, SMITHSON & CO.,
Auctioneers

SEQUESTRATOR'S SALE

By virtue of an order and decree of the Court of Common Pleas, of Venango county, Penna., I, the undersigned Sequestrator of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the "Clarion Land and Improvement Company," will expose and sell at public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Franklin, Venango county, Penna., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, A. D., 1867, Two Thousand Shares of the "Warren and Franklin Railway Stock," belonging to the said "Clarion Land and Improvement Company."

This stock is the one-fifteenth part of the stock of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company. The estimated value of each share is Fifty Dollars. Said Road leads from Oil City to Irvineton, connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, being fifty one miles in length, and is the only outlet East from the Oil Region.

The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.
GEORGE V. FORMAN, Sequestrator.
Oil City, June 17, 1867.

REFINERY FOR SALE

A Good Oil Refinery
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

WEST VIRGINIA GLASS WORKS
LOCATED AT WHEELING, West Virginia,
FOR SALE.

By order of the Stockholders, the WEST VIRGINIA GLASS WORKS, including the REAL ESTATE, MOULDS, AND TOOLS, POTS, STOCK OF GLASS, SAFE and everything belonging to said Company excepting the book accounts, will be offered at private sale for Thirty Days, on reasonable terms. If not sold in that time the whole concern will be offered for sale by public auction and sold to the highest bidder.

This is an excellent opportunity for a company of Practical Workmen to make money, as everything is in excellent condition and good working order. By order of the
COMMITTEE ON SALE.

Mr. RIPLEY will be on the premises constantly during the day and answer any questions that may be asked. For particulars address J. H. RINEHART, Wheeling, West Virginia.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE BANK, BRIDGE, GAS AND INSURANCE STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 9th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
40 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
10 shares Manchester Savings Bank;
10 shares Peoples' National Bank;
5 shares Second National Bank;
50 shares Birmingham Gas Co;
10 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge;
20 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

VALUABLE STOCKS THIS EVENING.—Will be added to the list of stocks already advertised to be sold THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 9th, at 8 o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street.
21 shares Exchange National Bank;
30 shares Allegheny National Bank;
20 shares Lawrenceville Savings Bank;
6 shares Central Transportation Co.;
10 shares Eureka Insurance Co.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney.
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE
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The Daily Commercial

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT UNIONTOWN.

Address of Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., Late 123d Pennsylvania Vols.

Rev. Jno. B. Clark, D. D., late Colonel of the 123d Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the orator of the day, on the Fourth, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument in Fayette county. After a few words of a personal character, the Colonel said it was cheering to behold this sight, to witness these ceremonies. When the people amid the pressing duties of every day life, as the ripening harvest is about to call for the reaper's sickle, withdraw from toil to spend the day in honor of free and independent government, we are reminded that the fires of patriotism are still unquenched upon the altar of their hearts. When from their homes, on the hillsides and in the valleys, they come in thousands to dedicate a monument to the memory of their fallen braves, the hope is excited in every observer that no peril can arise, so great and threatening as to blot the name and fame of America. Each citizen feels the power of that sentiment breathed from the soul of Mrs. Hale.

"My country! ay thy sons are proud,
True heirs of freedom's glorious dower,
For never here has knee been bowed,
In homage to a mortal power."

There are lands less richly blessed with the elevating power of Christian civilization and the beneficent influence of equitable laws—lands where monarchs rule and the people are but voiceless subjects, in which it is neither an honor to be born nor a pleasure to live. There is not one day in the year, the mention of which kindles any glow of enthusiasm, or whose history stirs the fountain of joy or song. But in America, where independence has been twice won, when imperilled with the mightiest combinations known to history—where we have the essence of all that is good in any government—where we have a government by the people and for the people, encouraging the industries of the poor no less than the accumulations of the rich, and where we have had ninety years' experience in national life, no man need feel ashamed to lift his face to the God of worlds, and say: "I am an American citizen." Though we cannot boast of antiquity like many of our trans-Atlantic sisters, and thus demand their respect and veneration—yet neither are withheld as they read the history of our amazing development. In some things we may not yet equal them. In some features of art and mechanical skill—in institutions of learning which are necessarily the growth of ages, they may surpass us. But in all the grand requisites to growth and material prosperity, there is not our like beyond either ocean. With every variety of climate and soil, with an abundance of all that pertains to manufacture and commerce, with no restraint imposed on the mental and religious culture of all classes, with free speech, a free press and free labor, and with a door to the highest elevation open to all, the poor as well as the rich, we stand the peer of all, the inferior of none. We have drawn the eyes of the world upon us and are attracting tens of thousands from foreign shores. These people come here because we have a land in which the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God are recognized; a land in which they see that the high wall of caste behind which tyranny lay encamped for two hundred years, has been breached and almost leveled in ruins. They come to us because ours is truly "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Some I know are vexed with their coming, and were it possible would shut our ports against every poor foreigner seeking a home among us. But much as I dislike the religion and political tendencies of the mass of them, I would do no violence to freedom in its broadest sense. Some of our most gifted statesmen, most racy editors, prosperous manufacturers and merchants, and most skillful farmers, are either foreign born or the descendants of such. Without this emigration our internal improvements—those mighty thoroughfares which now extend almost from ocean to ocean, and reach out their arms to every city and town, could not have been constructed. My doctrine is, let all come who will. Thousands of them cheerfully entered your army and fought bravely when your country was in peril. Their posterity will grow up true and patriotic Americans, with hearts to love and arms to fight for its star gemmed flag, no matter who rises against it.

I believe in a free ballot as much as in any other part pertaining to the theory of free government. I believe that every citizen, white or black, male or female, of proper age and qualification, should be allowed to vote. I cannot see any sound logic in that political philosophy which excludes all females from the right of suffrage. In view of the educational and other advantages enjoyed by them in the present age—in view of their admitted mental and moral equality with man—in view of the fact that woman is doing so much for the common education of the masses, that in our public schools she is doing so much for the intelligence and consequent perpetuity of the nation, and in view of the fact that she is held as strictly amenable to law as man, and that her possessions are taxed as men's are, I can see no good reason for shutting against her this avenue of power. If, as all admit, her services are indispensable as a public instructor, as a nurse in the hospital or as an agent of benevolent enterprises in the church, why not in political action which exerts tremendous power over the destiny of this country? Is there anything indelicate or unwomanly in her quietly going to the ballot-box? Need there be any more exposure there than when she teaches in the school room or conducts an examination of pupils in the presence of hundreds? She need not accept office—she need not wade in the mire of a political caucus or nominating convention unless she desires to do so. She need not unwoman herself and become a man in order to be a full citizen of the Republic. I know this doctrine is unpopular now—that men shoot out the lip at the mention of female suffrage. But, fellow citizens, when a jealous heart gives man pouting lips he is very like the Irishman's beauty who, having devoured a large jar of pickles and drunk the vinegar, complained of a slight sourness of stomach. Under the teaching of the pulpit, the press and the rostrum—under the expanding influence of free government which has at last touched the heart chords of the most lowly in this land and made them vibrate to the airs of freedom, the banner inscribed with *universal suffrage* is destined to wave in glorious triumph. All the cowardice or opposition of political parties can't prevent it. If the Bard of Scotland could long ago sing, "A man's a man for a' that," some modern poet will soon write of females at the ballot-box, "A woman's a man for a that." It is generally conceded that her influence is elevating and purifying, and surely if anything out of perdition needs purifying it is American politics. And just think of the exquisite delight which will be afforded anxious male candidates for office in electioneering among the fair daughters of Adam. The thought of it will be enough to sweeten the cup of defeat and to secure faithful attention to the maxim set for the years of childhood, "try, try again." I suspect that the drawing force of the political whirlpool would become so irresistible that scarcely an old bachelor in Fayette could keep out of it.

In the advocacy of this progressive sentiment that suffrage should be universal, portions of the aristocracy who have only learned to compute men and things by dollars and cents, may pronounce us crazy, fanatical. Be it so, if truth stamped with the image of divinity be in our cause it will surely light us to victory. We live in an age of democratic equality, and no combination has ever yet been able to stand against the age. The man or party of men who launch a sound argument, who set a great fact on two feet and bid it travel from Maine to Georgia, are as certain to change public sentiment as they would be to destroy your home by igniting a barrel of gunpowder in your parlor. The intellectual movement of the masses is slow. Under the ordinary education of governments the people reach conclusions on questions of reform *gradually* as the sun reaches his meridian. But so sure as the cause has in it the vitality of truth, and upon it the anointing of liberty, in spite of all effeminate christianity and hindering prejudice it will be successful. Behold Wilberforce and Clarkson the honored champions of universal freedom in Britain. Before they triumphed—before the galling chains were struck from every limb, they had to vanquish the moneyed power of England and overawe her peerage. Year after year of patient toil passed before the desire was accomplished. But the moment these champions got control of public opinion, through the Press, through the men, women and children of the great class, the question was settled. Just so in America, this great cause of universal suffrage which has followed on the heels of universal freedom, can only present to-day to its opponents a scattered skirmish line, but as the contest deepens, it will be backed by a host which will sweep down every vestige of opposition. Where now are the haughty tyrants who ten years ago and less, scouted the idea of freedom to the negro? Many of them are fugitives in the same Canada whither their darkies used to flee, while all of them have been crushed because they stood before the advancing car of freedom.

God be praised! the age of individual despotism is passed. It is not in the power of one man to ruin our country or to build effectually against the tide of freedom which comes rushing from twenty millions of human hearts. It is mightier than the throne of Andrew Johnson—resistless as the sweep of Niagara. The thoughts already launched upon the public mind will be as the thunders of another Napoleon from the steps of another St. Roche, splitting asunder the highest peaks of prejudice and sounding the knell of false opinion. One has well said, "we may never look for an age this side the millenium when the people of a nation can be so quiet and safe as to demand no reform. If in such a state, the shrouding mists of Despotism would steal over the mirror of freedom. A thousand years ago, the Dutch built their bulwarks of willow and mud against the ocean. But did they feel at rest when that was done? No, for each succeeding year the industrious peasant gave a portion of his time from the cultivation of the soil to repair the breaks and replace the willow that the insect had eaten, that he might keep the land rescued by his fathers and bid defiance to the waters that roar above his head. Agitation on all questions of public policy is not only the life of republics, but tends to broaden and deepen the roots of liberty. There is in all governments a tendency to become corrupt which can only be arrested by free discussion. And it is by no means the meanest glory of this country that men are permitted to think, speak and act in accordance with personal convictions. Our rulers and people are mutual safeguards to each other, and when the former decree any course of policy unfriendly to the highest interests of the latter, they have the power to correct the evil. That power in America is wielded through agitation.

The emblem of despotism is the Alps piled in cold and still sublimity, but ours is the ever restless ocean, which, girt within the eternal laws of gravitation, is pure only because it is never still. When men forget Providence and indulge in abstractions, they regard the throes of revolution in sentiment or for the overthrow of received forms and systems as dangerous and fearful. But, fellow citizens, aside from the innate power of truth, the world has never had an instrument of progress so mighty as conflict. It was this that drove the British lion beyond the Atlantic and planted these States under the flag of independence. It was this that during the war, sounded the trump of freedom in the ears of four million slaves, shaking with its blast the very thrones of Europe. Our national danger lies not in its President or its Cabinet, but in the silence of the pulpit and the press. Let these speak freely from day to day, and from week to week, and though it be a discordant voice, safety and progress are sure. The friction of debate will wear the rust from the governmental machinery as the winds of heaven drive stagnation from the pool.

* * * * * * *

All things considered, I feel quite well satisfied with the direction of affairs since the work of reconstruction commenced. I had hoped that at this day we would have been able to point to at least one instance in which the severe sentence pronounced by the Constitution against treason had been executed. I felt that in deference to the *wisdom* of the fathers—in justice to the *memory* of those heroes who laid down their lives for the nation and as faithful conservators of the peace and prosperity of coming generations, we ought to make treason odious and from the scaffold issue a warning to deter from the repetition of such a hellish offense. But it seems to have been otherwise decreed and I cheerfully bow in submission to the will of a majority of my countrymen. It is an act of magnanimity unequalled in history. It is a display of leniency which I am not sure has its counterpart in the divinity of the world. But however this may be, let us like sane men and not political bigots to whom God might as well have given only one eye for they never see with two; let us, like true lovers of our country who have patiently endured peril and expenditure, persistently demand that a second marriage between the North and the South shall not occur except on the broad basis of freedom and equal rights to all, black or white, male or female. The best way to prevent future divorcement is to clearly settle the conditions now. It is far better to contend during the courtship than have a brawl in the house after the nuptials are past. Hence I am pleased that the readmission of the South has been delayed. Haste might have been our ruin. It might have given rise to another convulsion sufficient in force to hopelessly rend our ship of State to atoms. Though we move slowly, we are moving surely. It is not a death march to the grave, but the firm tread of veterans determined to make security doubly sure. Well did Byron say, "All's to be feared where all is to be lost." We pivot our hope for the future on the caution and wisdom of the present. Decker says:

"Patience, my Lord, it is the soul of peace;
Of all the virtues 'tis the nearest kin to heaven;
It makes men look like gods; the best of men,
That e'er wore earth about him, was a sufferer,
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit,
The first true gentleman that ever breathed."

Fellow-citizens, let us with one voice speak the dark spirit which has menaced our national life, into an eternal retirement. Let our motto ever be, "The Union of these States must and shall be preserved." Set as we are upon a hill to flood this continent with light, and to send its rays over the uttermost isles, let us all live so loyal to the flag that the winds which waft our commerce beyond the seas shall no more hear one whisper of discontent from either North or South. Shall this American Republic, the queen of the new world, with its red baptism of steel and fire—shall this Union, consecrated by so many saintly memories and cemented by so many rivers of blood, ever again feel the palsying touch of treason? Heaven forbid it! Methinks I hear a thundering amen uttered from every American heart to the vow which you made at yonder spot, consecrated this day to the memory of your heroic sons, that the Union shall live and her soldiers shall never be forgotten. Glimpses of glory flash upon my dazzled vision, as I look upon this mighty throng, and lifting the curtain of the future, gaze down through the long vista which is before us. Nothing can arise to blight the vision of the seer, or to cast one dark shadow over the prospect, except political fanaticism. But this gives me no alarm. The wounding inflicted by that adder-sting in the past will prevent the eye of vigilance from closing in the future. Meteors may leave their place and shoot in blinding glory athwart the heavens, to be known no more, but from our national galaxy no star shall ever perish. Each shall glitter in his place until the world rejoices in the light of universal freedom! So said the fathers of the revolution—so said the half-million of braves who sleep in their peaceful graves in the bosom of every State, and so say you all, whether adopted or native born. The Great American Republic, the Queen among the nations, our own, our native land, her life shall be protracted as time, vital for good as the breath of God, and glorious in its last moments as the setting sun!

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East Liberty, June 28, 1867.

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On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address GEO. W. MULLIN, Cresson Springs, Penna.

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J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 132 Second street.
D. R. ECKER, 167 First street.
W. M. GORMLEY, 231 Liberty street.
NEWCOMER, GOE & CO., 195 Liberty street.
W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 253 Liberty st.
GAY & WELSH, 384 and 386 Penn street, and
W. W. AULD, Brownsville, Pa.

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.
HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS,
PLOW, SPRING,
AM. B. STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.
Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. ROLFE, J. H. SWETT. JOSEPH DILWORTH, GEORGE PORTER.
DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.
Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. u15-1y

RIPLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flint Glass, Tumblers, Goblets, Bowls, Dishes, &c., &c.,
M'KEE STREET, OPPOSITE ADAMS & CO., BIRMINGHAM.
P. O.—PITTSBURGH, PA.
N. B.—The Birmingham Passenger Cars pass the works every ten minutes.

STOVES,
GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
NO 235 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, LAUNDRY STOVES, WASH HOUSE FURNACES, TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES, HAM BOILERS, WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular. oc18-d-f

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO TICKET HOLDERS IN
KELLEY'S
Grand North American Gift Concert
FIRST PREMIUM,
$30,000 IN GREENBACKS.
TIME FIXED FOR THE CONCERT, TO TAKE PLACE AT
COOPER INSTITUTE
NEW YORK CITY,
SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.
ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE
To Secure Tickets.
This is the greatest distribution of the nineteenth century, and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world. 500,000 valuable Gifts, valued at HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, including $100,000 in Greenbacks, will be presented to the ticket holders.
Every Ticket Receives a Gift.
THE DEMAND FOR TICKETS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.
All orders for Tickets mailed in the New England and Middle States up to Friday night, July 12, will reach us in time to be filled and mailed before the concert commences.
All orders mailed in the Western States up to Thursday night, July 11, will be in time also.
Agents can continue to sell tickets until 6 P. M., Saturday, July 13, when all reports must be made with returns and paid for, or they will be cancelled.
Agents having tickets unsold or contracted for, will please forward them to our address, as they are required to fill orders in New York.
Tickets $1 each; $5 for $4 50; 10 for $9; 20 for $17 50. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. Money by draft, Postoffice order, express or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.
Tickets sold for Kelley's Grand North American Gift Concert to take place at Wabash avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this concert at Cooper Institute, New York city.
All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLY & CO.,
691 Broadway, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
BOILERS,
TANKS, STILLS,
Pans, Chimnies,
AND ALL KINDS OF
SHEET IRON WORK,
CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS.
Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.
WITHEROW DOUGLASS & SON,
Carson st., Monongahela Borough,
At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

Notice to the Consumers of the Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron. (L)
I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, *of Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron*, which, in future will be stamped
(L) Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,
And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.
LUEFSTA, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.
WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

NATIONAL
FOUNDRY.
AND
PIPE WORKS.
Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe.
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
CHIMNEYS, BRITCHES, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, | OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS,
STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.
WASHINGTON WORKS,
OFFICE:
No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONERY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER.
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,
MANCHESTER.
All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. fe11

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.
FULTON FOUNDRY.
SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 121 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. jan-1y

JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.
JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,
Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with every description of SHAPE WORK.
no9-1y

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.
SANDUSKY ST., NEAR ROBINSON,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand and make to order, Steam Engines for Oil Wells, with flue or portable boilers, counter shafts, derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de4-tf

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, JR.
B. B. CAMPBELL, | J. W. PAUL. ap24

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
Printing and Wrapping Papers.
CLINTON MILL, Steubenville, Ohio.
BRIGHTON MILL, New Brighton, Pa.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.
CASH PAID FOR PAPER STOCK.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
19 FIFTH STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Sun Shades and Parasols,
NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST
Kid Gloves.
"STAR" SHIRTS,
BEST PAPER COLLARS,
We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated
"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.
We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS.
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.
First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS,
TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. B. BARR..HERMAN T. KNAKE..WM. L. BUETTLER
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 St. Clair Street.
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,
PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
86 FIFTH STREET

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER AND
DINING ROOM
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 & 99 Third Street.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers.
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:30 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2	1:25 p m	Express	3:00 p m
Freeport No 2	4:25 p m	Harmersville	3:50 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:30 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:25 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex.	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:15 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	9:30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc.	8:45 a m	N. Bri'Acc.	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	9:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Acc.	9:40 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wells'&N C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

☞ 10:45 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
☞ 2:15 P. M., Chicago Express leaves daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, April 28th:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line	9:45 a m	10:05 p m
Walkers Accom	11:00 a m	3:15 p m
Express	2:30 p m	10:50 a m
Mail	2:05 a m	9:45 p m
Mixed	6:10 a m	6:55 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:25 p m	10:05 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	5:05 p m	8:30 a m

The 9:45 A. M. Train arrives in Cincinnati at 10 P. M. same evening, 7½ hours in advance of other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
On and after WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
First Kiskiminetas	6:30 a m	11:50 a m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:30 a m	7:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	9:05 a m	8:00 a m
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	12:30 p m	6:30 p m
Express	3:15 p m	10:45 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	8:25 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Mahoning, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

BREWERS.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY.
CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,
BREWERS,
MALSTERS & HOP DEALERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh.
WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny.
The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our
Celebrated Ales and Porter,
Which we guarantee to be pure and satisfactory the trade. Our
INDIA ALE
Has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER..........JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,
SALEM, OHIO,
DEALER IN
BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.
Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oc13

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.
Dealer in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS.
South End of the Monongahela Bridge.
OFFICE, AT THE WORKS.
THESE WORKS, JUST COMPLETED, NOW OFFER TO CONSUMERS AND THE TRADE, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF PURE WHITE LEAD.

SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE.
TWO LIGHT SPRING WAGONS,
Manufactured in Ohio, well painted, and made of the very best material, and got up in the best style, will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

CARPETS.

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.
CARPETS.
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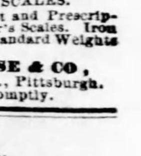

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A regular meeting of the League will be held to-night at their hall, No. 73 Federal street, Allegheny.

TAKEN OVER.—Sheriff Cluley yesterday conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, Maria Thompson, convicted of larceny, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in that institution.

A NEW ENGINE.—Engine No. 7 came over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad on its first trip, yesterday. It was made at the Connellsville car shops, and is the first ever made at that place.

ALLEGHENY FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The work on the Fire Alarm Telegraph in Allegheny has been nearly completed. The boxes have all been put up, and as soon as the Repeater arrives, which is expected daily, a trial of the telegraph will be made.

COLORED PICNIC.—The colored people of Manchester and vicinity held a picnic yesterday. Several members of the party who were coming over on a car last evening appeared to be considerably under the influence of lager beer.

THE MUZZLING OF DOGS.—Mayor McCarthy is about issuing a proclamation ordering all owners of dogs to provide their animals with muzzles. In a few days the policemen will doubtless be on the lookout for all dogs with open mouths.

THE TWENTY-INCH GUN.—The last 20-inch gun cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry is still in the lathe, where it has been for the past two months. It will be finished in the course of two or three weeks, and conveyed to the proving-ground, where it will be tested.

THE FREEDMEN.—The Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee on Freedmen will hold its meetings for the election of officers for the current year on Thursday next, 11th of July, 1867, at 2 P. M., in the rooms of Committee, corner Third and Market streets, this city.

LEFT FOR THE WEST.—The Committee from Councils appointed to visit Chicago and St. Louis, to inspect the Nicholson pavement, left the city yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, by way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

CONCERT THIS EVENING.—A grand vocal concert will be given by a select choir under the direction of Prof. W. A. Lawton, at the M. E. Church, in Temperanceville, this evening, for the benefit of McGaw Lodge, I. O. of G. T. Excellent musical talent has been engaged, and an admirable entertainment may be expected.

THE BALDWIN HOMICIDE.—Deputy Mayor Owston yesterday lodged a commitment for trial against John Clark, charged, on information of Chief of Police Scott, with the murder of Henry Downes, in Baldwin township, by striking him with a "handy billy." There is no clue yet to Mayhew, the other party supposed to be connected with the murder.

DISAPPEARED.—John Abernethy, a ship carpenter by trade, left his home on Wednesday, 26th ult., to obtain employment, stating that he would be back in the evening. He has not since been seen or heard of. Anything in regard to his whereabouts would be thankfully received by his distressed wife, who resides on Carroll street, in the Second Ward, Allegheny.

MACHINERY FOR A NEW ROLLING MILL.—The heavy machinery for a new rolling mill, which is being built by Dewey, Vance & Co., of Wheeling, has just been completed at the Fort Pitt Foundry, and a portion of it has been shipped by rail. The engine is thirty inches in diameter and six feet stroke. The fly-wheel is twenty feet in diameter. The building of a new rolling mill of this size at the present time, would seem to indicate that the iron business must be good in Wheeling.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT IN BIRMINGHAM.—A man named John Burke alias Jac Burke, was arrested yesterday by officer Joseph Slatter, and taken before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, on an information lodged against him by officer G. F. Fogle, of Birmingham, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant entered a beer saloon in Birmingham, and assaulted the proprietor, hurling a beer glass at him and striking him on the head. The saloon keeper was very seriously injured, and the injury might possibly prove fatal. After a hearing Burke was committed to the county jail for trial, in default of three thousand dollars bail.

Boy Drowned in the Ohio River.

Benton R. Temple, aged thirteen years, son of Wm. Temple, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City (Manchester), was drowned in the Ohio river, about five o'clock on Sunday evening. It appears that he was bathing in the river, in company with several companions, near Brunot's Island, and was trying to swim from the Manchester shore to the bar on the island. When about half the distance over, he appeared to be taken with cramps, and disappeared from view. Search was made for his body but it could not be found. Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a man who was out in a skiff fishing, discovered the body floating in the river about one and a half miles below the place where he boy was drowned. He brought it to Manchester in his skiff. The deceased resided with his brother-in-law, John Pace, on Sheffield street, Manchester, where the funeral will be held today at ten o'clock.

The Fourth at Fayette Springs.

A croquet party composed of ladies and gentlemen from McKeesport, visited the popular hotel of Mr. Wiggins, at Fayette Springs, on Thursday last, and appropriately observed the national holiday in various pastimes, returning highly delighted with their trip on the 5th. There are a large number of guests at the Springs from Pittsburgh and other towns, and all seem delighted with the entertainment furnished at the Wiggins Hotel. Our McKeesport party were handsomely entertained by Mr. Wiggins and so much solid enjoyment was crowded into the few hours of their stay that they scarcely realized the brevity of their visit, and are unbounded in their terms of praise of Mr. W. and his hotel. The *cuisine* of the establishment was superior to that most frequently to be found at hotels, while an air of neatness and appearance of cleanness pervaded every department. Billiard tables, ten pin alleys and other sources of amusement are provided for guests, while the drives in the locality over the National pike, and the surpassingly beautiful mountain scenery in the neighborhood, renders a season at the Fayette Springs one continuous period of enjoyment. The contiguity of the Springs should make them a favorite resort for the business men of Pittsburgh during the summer season.

Stabbing Affray at the Union Depot.

A serious stabbing affray occurred in a sleeping car at the Union Depot, on Sunday morning, about two o'clock. Two young men named Johnson and Monagan had been drinking together on Saturday night, and came to the Depot, considerably under the influence of liquor, to stay until morning. Johnson was formerly a news agent on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and resides in this city. Monagan is employed as porter on a sleeping car on the same road. When they came to the Depot, they went into a sleeping car to go to bed. They got into a dispute about a slight matter, which ended in a quarrel, during which, Johnson, it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed Monagan on the head with it three times, and also once or twice across the breast. The injuries are very severe and painful, but it is thought they are not dangerous. After receiving the wounds, Monagan made an outcry, which brought immediate assistance, but Johnson, after committing the crime, had taken to his heels and escaped. He has not been seen since. Monagan's wounds were dressed by a physician, and he was taken on the evening train to Harrisburg, where he lives.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on the corner of Duncan and Kirkpatrick streets, in the Seventh ward, will be dedicated on Sabbath next, 14th inst.

Excelsior Hall, on the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, has been secured for a time, for the use of those colored people who may have been connected with Presbyterian churches, or whose preferences may be in that direction. Service will be held in the hall every Sabbath.

A number of the pastors of the different denominations of churches in this city and vicinity, will leave the city for the summer months. Most of the pulpits will be filled during their absence.

A collection for the Freedmen will be taken up in the various Presbyterian churches in this vicinity, which have not taken up a collection during the past year, on next Sabbath.

Mr. Hervey B. Knight, of the last Senior Class in the Western Theological Seminary, has accepted an invitation to supply the Presbyterian churches of West Point and Pilot Grove, Iowa.

Mr. W. H. Gill, of the last Graduating Class of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Greensburg, on the 26th ult.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, who recently held the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Institute in this city, will hold an Institute at New Castle, on Friday next, the 13th inst.

The (Old School) Presbyterian Presbytery of Beaver, at their recent meeting, received the Free Presbyterian Church of Clarksville, and its pastor, Rev. J. W. Torrance, under its care.

The Rev. David Hall, of Brady's Bend, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Mansfield, Ohio.

On the 24th ult., the day after the communion service, the Rev. Dr. Stockton preached a sermon on the fortieth anniversary of his settlement as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cross Creek, Pa.

Some forty accessions have recently been made to the Williamsfield M. E. Church. The congregation have favored the pastor, Rev. J. B. Goodrich, with gifts amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars.

BASE BALL.

GAME ON THE MOUNTAINS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., July 4, 1867.

A return match game of Base Ball was played here to-day between the Mountaineer Club, of Ebensburg, Pa., and the Mountain Club, of this place, which resulted in favor of the former, by the following score:

MOUNTAINEER.	R.	O.	MOUNTAIN.	R.	O.
C. Roberts, 1st b	5	3	Caldwell, c	2	2
F. H. Barker, r. f	3	3	Galbraith, r. f	3	4
A. V. Jones, c	4	1	Milliken, 1st b	3	0
Dunnegaw, 3d b	1	7	McDonald, c. f	4	0
J. Hutchinson, 2d b	6	2	Humes, s. s	2	2
Robinson, s. s	5	3	Worrel, p	5	2
Darragh, c. f	4	2	Howe, 3d b	3	5
V. S. Barker, l. f	7	1	Snyder, l. f	5	4
W. Hutchinson, p	6	1	Pettit, d b	1	4
Total	43	27	Total	32	27

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Mountaineer	7	0	4	11	2	10	0	5	—	43
Mountain	1	0	2	1	0	10	10	8	—	32

Fly catches—Mountaineer, 15; Mountain, 8. Time of game, 3½ hours. Umpire, I. L. Christy, of Juniata Club, Hollidaysburg. Scorers—Mountaineer, Lewis Rodgers; Mountain, J. Erb. J. R. S.

GAME AT SHARON.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SHARON, PA., July 6, 1867.

The second match game of Base Ball between the "Qui Vive" Club, of Sharon, and the "Star" Club, of Mercer, Pa., was played on the grounds of the former club at Sharon, on the 5th inst., resulting in a victory for the Qui Vive. A large number of spectators witnessed the game, which was well contested, and proved very exciting throughout. I append the score:

QUI VIVE.	O.	R.	STAR.	O.	R.
Dan. Williams, c	3	4	A. Burwell, c	2	4
J. Marshall, p	3	2	T. Connelly, p	2	2
Al. Williams, s. s	1	4	H. Leavitt, s. s	3	2
Geo. Williams, 1st b	2	4	S. Rodgers, 1st b	3	4
Jno. Welsh, 2d b	2	5	W. Findley, 2d b	3	2
R. Clark, 3d b	3	5	W. Burwell, 3d b	3	3
E. G. Mixell, l. f	5	2	Tanner, l. f	3	4
Jas. Welsh, c. f	4	3	Hoge, c. f	5	0
J. Carley, r. f	4	2	McKean, r. f	3	2
Total	27	31	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Star	2	0	3	3	5	0	3	0	—	22
Qui Vive	0	6	1	0	0	7	7	8	2	31

Fly catches—D. Williams, 1; J. Marshall, 1; G. Williams, 1; J. Welsh, 1; R. Clark, 1; E. G. Mixell, 1. Total for Qui Vive, 6. Star—Burwell, 4; Rodgers, 1; Leavitt, 1; Hoge, 4; Connelly, 1. Total for Star, 11. Passed balls—Qui Vive, 2; Star, 8. Umpire—W. A. Ashton. Scorers—T. H. Porter and M. Zahnizer.

MATCH GAME AT WHEELING.

A match game of ball was played between the "Unknown Club" of Canonsburg, and the "Independent Club" of Wheeling, on the grounds of the latter, on the Fourth of July. The following is the score:

UNKNOWN.	O.	R.	INDEPENDENT.	R.	O.
Sproul c	3	7	Hornbrook, c	3	5
Riddle p	3	5	Johnson, 1f	3	3
Marshal, 1st b	2	8	Moffat, r f	3	3
Wilson Sr. 2d b	2	8	Taney, ss	1	6
Porter 3d b	1	9	Mendel, 2d b	0	6
Wilson Jr s s	2	7	Britt, 1st b	0	1
Arnold l f	2	8	Cotts, p	3	2
McCarrel c f	2	7	Arkle, c f	3	1
Herriott r f	1	7	Lucas, 3d b	2	1
Total	18	67	Total	18	31

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Unknown	15	3	1	19	9	20	67
Independent	3	5	6	0	14	3	31

Empire—Charles Berger. Scorers—For Unknown, McKallip; for Independent, Hanom. Time of game—5 hours.

Fly Catches—Unknown, 5; Independent, 3.
Missed Flys—Unknown, 5; Independent, 3.
Home Runs—By the Unknown—Riddle, 1; Marshall, 1; Porter, 2; Wilson, Jr., 3; Arnold, 1; McCarrell, 1. By the Independent—Hornbrook, 1; Johnson, 1; Mendel, 1; Britt, 1; Lucas, 1; Moffat, 1.

GAME AT NEW CASTLE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SHARON, PA., July 8, 1867.

The second game between the Peerless Base Ball Club, of Sharon, and the National, of New Castle, was played on the grounds of the latter, at New Castle, July 5th, resulting in another victory for the Peerless, making their fourth victory this season. In the first contest with the National, the Peerless gained twenty-seven runs over them. The following is the score of the second game:

PEERLESS.	O.	R.	NATIONAL.	O.	R.
W R Hearty, c	3	4	Smith, c	2	4
J Mounts, r	3	4	D Ray, l f	3	2
H Baker, s s	3	4	McGlaughlin, 3d b	3	2
S Mehannah, 1st B	4	3	Crawford, 1st b	3	1
W Kelly, 2d b	3	3	Barber, s s	3	3
J McCartney, 2d b	3	3	S Marshall, 2d b	3	3
Joseph Higgs, l f	3	3	Owry, r f	3	3
W O Leslie, c f	1	3	W Marshall, p	4	1
A Elliott, r f	3	4	H Dickson, c f	1	4
Total	26	31	Total	27	25

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Peerless	2	0	3	7	3	7	4	1	4	31
National	6	1	3	1	3	7	1	3	1	25

Umpire—B. F. Moore, of National.
Scorers—A. B. Logan, Peerless; L. D. Durban, National.
Peerless—Passed balls 10. Fly Catches—Hearty 3; Mounts 1; Baker 1; Mehannah 1; Kelly 2; McCartney 1; Higgs 1; Leslie 1; Elliott 1. Missed Flies—Higgs 1. Fly Catches—12. Missed Flies—1.
National—Passed Balls 13. Fly Catches—Smith 1; McGlaughlin 1; Crawford 1; Stephen Marshall 1; Owry 1; Dickson 3. Missed Flys—Smith 1; Crawford 1; Barber 1; Stephen Marshall 1; Marshall 1; Dickson 1. Fly Catches 8. Missed Flies 8.

The Peerless boys were kindly treated by not only the Nationals, but the people generally of New Castle. At the close of the game the cheering for both clubs was hearty and long. The supper furnished by the Nationals at the Leslie was one of their best and relished by all. A. B. L.

MATCH IN BEAVER COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BRIDGEWATER, PA., July 8, 1867.

A match game of Base Ball was played between the Energetic, of Bridgewater, and the Peerless, of Sharon, Beaver county, on the grounds of the latter, last Saturday, resulting in the defeat of the Peerless boys by one run. The following is the score:

ENERGETIC.	O.	R.	PEERLESS.	O.	R.
Dawson	4	3	Dawson	3	5
McDonald, p	3	4	Foy, p	3	6
Brobeck, s s	2	6	Harn, Jr, s s	3	3
Barnes, 1st b	3	4	Small, 2d b	2	3
Hemphill, 2d b	5	2	Thompson, 1st b	2	5
Moore, 3d b	4	4	Harn, Sr, 3d b	3	5
Blake, l f	3	3	Rheel, l f	3	1
Moorberger, c f	2	6	Khalr, c f	4	1
Brown, r f	1	7	Kennedy, r f	4	1
Total	27	47	Total	27	46

Fly Catches—Energetic, 13; Peerless, 4; missed flies—Energetic, 5; Peerless, 5.
Umpire—C. Campbell, of Rochester B. B. club. Scorer—J. E. Blake, for Energetic; H. C. Darragh for Peerless.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, Judges Mellon and Stowe on the bench.

91—The case of Thomas Hallowell charged with adultery, upon the oath of his son Ernest A. Hallowell, was taken up, District Attorney Duff appearing for the prosecutor. The defendant, Mr. Hallowell, conducted the case upon the part of the defense. It will be remembered that there were several hearings in the case at the office of Alderman Strain, a few weeks ago, at the time the information was made. The prosecutor, young Hallowell, a boy only sixteen or seventeen years of age, was the chief witness. His testimony was in substance that his father had a wife in England, and had been living in criminal intimacy with his house keeper, Miss Sarah Hewitt, at their residence on Center avenue. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Immediately after the rendering of the verdict, the District Attorney by order of the Court entered a *nol. pros.* in the case of Sarah Hewitt charged on oath of the same prosecutor with fornication.

Samuel Boyd the alleged father of the child of Ruth Ann Grubbs plead guilty to the charge of fornication and bastardy and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Ruth Ann Grubbs, of Allegheny City, indicted for infanticide, was next placed on trial.

Dr. D. N. Rankin, of Allegheny City, was the first witness sworn, and stated that he attended the prisoner at her residence on Martin street, Wednesday evening, the 24th of April, last, shortly after the alleged crime was committed. He also related the circumstances attending the finding of the body of the child in the cess pool. Several other witnesses were examined, and the evidence thus far is similar to that given before the Coroner's Jury at the time the inquest was held upon the body of the child. The case is still on trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BANKRUPTCY BRANCH.—All orders in cases on file will be made at Erie, Pa., until the middle of this week. The business of this court will most likely be limited to the bankruptcy branch, until the jury trials commence in August.

The court now in session at Erie, Judge McCandless presiding, adjourned over for the Fourth, at which time the case of George Zuver, indicted for passing a one hundred dollar compound interest note, was on trial. The case was resumed on Friday, and is still on trial.

The Grand Jurors in attendance were discharged on Friday, having transacted all the business brought before them.

The Erie *Dispatch* says that immediately after the dismissal of the Grand Jury, Judge McCandless announced that on his return to Pittsburgh he would have rules in bankruptcy published for the benefit of Registers and members of the bar in this district. In the meantime voluntary petitions should be filed with the Register for the proper district, who would examine them, and if found correct in form, would forward to the Clerk at Pittsburgh, together with a certificate to that effect. At the same time, the petitioners should file with the Register a copy of the petition. The order of reference will then issue, in accordance with the "general orders." In cases of voluntary bankruptcy, the "deposition as to petitioning creditors' claims" and the "deposition of witness to act of bankruptcy," must be filed with the petition. In all cases the fifty dollars required by the act must be deposited with the Register or Clerk. If with the Register, he should mail a memorandum to that effect to the Clerk. The records in bankruptcy will be kept at Pittsburgh.

MEETING OF BRICKLAYERS.—In accordance with a call issued several days since, the bricklayers of Allegheny city and vicinity held a public meeting in the hall, No. 78 Diamond, last evening. About fifty persons were in attendance and considerable interest was manifested. The object of the meeting was to organize a Union auxiliary to the one on this side of the river. The constitution and by-laws of the Bricklayer's Union No. 2, of Pennsylvania, were read, and approved by those present as the proper basis for an organization. After the transaction of some unimportant miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned. We understand it is the intention of the bricklayers to secure the hall where the meeting was held last evening for the coming year.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A little girl aged ten years, named Hock, met with a painful accident at Keeling & Co.'s Coal Works, on Denman street, Birmingham, yesterday afternoon. It appears that she was on the inclined plane picking up coal, and when about one-third way up, she was caught by a coal car, which ran over her foot, smashing her toes and lacerating the foot along the instep. She was taken to her home, when it was found necessary to amputate four of the toes, the operation being performed by Dr. Miller. The little girl had been warned off the track before the accident occurred, but persisted in staying.

Ratification Mass Meeting.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Union Republican Mass Meeting, to ratify the nomination of Judge Williams for Supreme Judge, have resolved that the meeting be held on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at City Hall. The following committees were appointed:

On Place—S. B. Cluley, W. C. Moreland, G. M. Irwin.

On Music—W. W. Ward, J. Gangwisch, H. P. Mueller.

On Organization—Hon. P. C. Shannon, F. H. Collier, M. W. Acheson, Dr. F. Tandte, George Finley.

On Resolutions—R. B. Carnahan, Russell Errett, S. H. Geyer, Thomas Howard, Charles Bartman, B. F. Lucas, G. E. Slocum.

On Speakers—B. F. Lucas, C. C. Smith, G. Wittach, W. C. Moreland, C. B. M. Smith.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE IN ALLEGHENY.—On Saturday night about eleven o'clock, a widow lady residing on Sampson street, Allegheny, while going up Federal street on her way home, was assaulted by a ruffian who gagged her, and dragged her into an alley. He then knocked her down and attempted other indignities, but was prevented from doing so by her screams, which attracted to the spot a number of the neighbors, when the villain fled. He was pursued through streets and alleys for several squares by an excited crowd of citizens, but he finally escaped. During the chase a pistol shot was fired at him by one of the crowd, which missed him and grazed the head of a lady named Mrs. Fletcher, who was passing along the street, but fortunately did not injure her.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Barney Logue, who resides in the locality known as "Bed Bug Row," on Penn street, above Morris, in the Ninth ward, made information, charging that John and Hugh Free had committed a violent assault upon him, a few evenings since, when he and a neighbor, named John O'Neil, were carrying a gentleman into Logue's house. The next evening he alleges the two Frees returned, this time assaulting the deponent and his companion with a poker. The defendants were held in the sum of three hundred dollars to answer the charge at Court.

WIFE BEATING.

On Sunday evening a little boy came to the office of the Mayor and in an excited manner stated that a man named Michael Saracco, residing on Third street, was beating his wife severely. Two police officers visited the place and found Siracco on the roof of his house, where he had perched himself for safety upon seeing the policemen. He was, however, induced to come down, and the officers conveyed him to the lock-up. Yesterday morning the wife of the unlucky husband appeared and put in a plea for his pardon. Mr. S., was accordingly released upon the payment of the costs.

VAGRANT ARRESTED.

On Sunday evening a woman who gave her name as Francis Gray was arrested on St. Clair street, in a most disgraceful condition. She was barefooted, bareheaded, and half naked. She did not like the idea of going to the tombs and fought desperately. Yesterday morning after a hearing she was committed to jail for thirty days.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Richard P. Parr made an information against John Grey, charging him with keeping a disorderly house. The defendant keeps a grocery store and beer hall combined, on Rebecca street, in the First Ward, Allegheny, and is charged with maintaining a house where disorderly persons congregate. He was arrested by officers Cupples and Dresler, and had a hearing before the Mayor last evening. There was no ground whatever for the charge, and the case was discharged, the prosecutor being required to pay the costs.

AN ALLEGED WIFE BEATER.

John Leiser was arrested last evening by officer Cupples on two charges—one for assault and battery, preferred by his wife, Sophia Leiser, and the other for surety of the peace, preferred by his step-daughter, Christina Brown. The parties reside at Two Mile Run, but have not been living together for three months. The husband does not deny slapping his wife in the face, but excused himself on the ground that she has been living with another man for some time past. He was held for a hearing this morning.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

Alderman D. M. Mullin, of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, has removed his office to East Lane, second door below Ohio street, where he is prepared to transact all business as usual.

DISTURBANCE AT A PICNIC.

There yesterday appeared before him one Adam Miller, who preferred a charge of aggravated assault and battery against Henry Mendel and John Mendel. The deponent, who resides in the Third Ward, Allegheny, states that he attended a picnic on Spring Hill, on the Fourth of July, in company with his wife, when he was wantonly assaulted by the defendants, one of whom threw a beer glass at him, striking and injuring him quite severely, while the other struck at him and choked him. The accused were arrested, but before the time appointed for a hearing the case was amicably settled.

A WIFE ASSAULTS HER HUSBAND.

George Stuckwish lodged an information for assault and battery against his wife, Mrs. Philomena Stuckwish. The husband alleges that on Saturday last his wife assaulted him, pulled him off the chair by the hair, and struck at him several times with her fist. The husband concluded not to prosecute his wife, and withdrew the charge and paid the costs, after the Alderman had gently reprimanded her.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

George Dangel, a resident of this city, was arrested on a charge of breach of the peace, preferred by Joseph Lambert, a resident of the Seventh ward, Allegheny. Deponent alleges that on Saturday night, during his absence, defendant entered his house and acted in a very rude, violent and boisterous manner, hammering on the table and windows, and frightening his wife until she was unconscious. After a partial hearing, Dangel was held to bail for a further hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT IN THE FIFTH WARD.

A German named Peter Muller appeared before this Alderman, and lodged complaint against Alphonse Burkhardt and Charles Kolichthaler, charging them with assault and battery. He alleges that the accused attacked him in the Fifth Ward, on Saturday, and beat and abused him. The defendants were arrested, and held to bail for their appearance at Court to answer.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

BREACHES OF THE PEACE.

Four informations for breach of the peace were made before this magistrate yesterday. Daniel Daub, grocery store keeper on Smithfield street, alleged that one Frederick Ambruster came into his store yesterday morning, drew from his pocket a revolver and pointed it at deponent, threatening to shoot him. The accused was arrested, and had a hearing, which resulted in his committal to jail for trial, in default of five hundred dollars bail.

Robert Guthrie was charged with having threatened to break open the head of one James Lee. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Guthrie, who lives at McKee's Rocks.

Eliza McNally charges Catharine Donahue with using violent, obscene and abusive language towards her, and raising a disturbance in the neighborhood. They both live in the classic locality of "Hardscrabble." A warrant was issued.

Mary Burke, an inhabitant of Gildear's Court, in the Tenth ward, was accused of having made threats that she would dash out Michael Kennedy's brains. She has not yet been arrested.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

TWO CHARGES.

Robert Havy was arrested yesterday on two charges, preferred by Michael Girty, for assault and battery and surety of the peace. The parties live in Spring alley, in the Ninth ward, and the prosecutor alleges that on Friday the defendant assaulted him, struck him on the nose, and threatened his life. He was held to bail for his appearance for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LIBEL AND SURETY.

Eunice Lynch appeared yesterday at the office of this Alderman, and entered suits against Mrs. Martin, for libel and surety of the peace. The prosecutrix alleges that on Friday last the defendant did report, circulate and publish certain statements defamatory to the character of deponent, and subjecting her to public contempt and scorn. The defendant was also charged with having threatened to do deponent bodily harm. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing, was held to bail for trial on both charges.

DISCHARGED.

Roger Sweeny, who was sentenced to twenty days imprisonment in Jail and to pay a fine of twenty dollars, for illegal liquor selling, having served his term of imprisonment, paid the costs yesterday and was discharged.

Physical Prostration.

This is a condition, not a disease, frequently incident to this season of the year. It is perfectly remediable;—not by taking powerful stimulants, pleasant bitters and those hot spices and condiments which engender bile and set fire to the nervous system. The most that is needed to restore health, in fact all that is necessary for the treatment of this malady, if malady it can be called, is rest—perfect rest, with food capable of supporting nature in the reparative process,—is everything that is absolutely necessary. What will do good and assist nature more than anything else that we know of, is DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which will gently aid the stomach and other reparative and supplying organs in rebuilding the crumbling organism. Ask for Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street; and take no other. *Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms for all chronic diseases, 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M.*

The Interest of Many.

From Esquire A. B. Stevenson, Magistrate at Birmingham.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I certify that I had been severely afflicted for years with Catarrh of the Head, Bronchitis, Heaviness in the Chest, and Impaired Hearing. In this deplorable state I was providentially induced to apply to Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street. In ten days after commencing his treatment, I am most happy to acknowledge that I have almost entirely recovered from every symptom from which I had so long suffered. My hearing also is almost entirely restored to its original acuteness as the fruit of his skilled and scientific treatment. A. B. STEVENSON.

July 8, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, awards to Sewing Machine: Empire—honorable mention; A. B. Howe—bronze medal; Weed & Florence—silver medal; Wheeler & Wilson—gold medal; The Howe—gold medal, its work, silver medal, and its inventor and proprietor created Knight of the Legion of Honor. Classes: 1st, The Howe; 2d, Wheeler & Wilson; 3d, Weed & Florence; 4th, A. B. Howe; 5th, Empire; none others noticed.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for Dutcher's, which is sold by all live druggists. eod

THE RUSH CONTINUES at Dabbs's leading Photographic Gallery, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS—all the latest novelties—very beautiful and very cheap, at Putnam & House's, No. 72 Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL DEPOT, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street. B. L. H. Dabbs.

LONDON, NEW YORK AND PARIS STYLES, at the Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 77 Market street.

FOR FRUIT, CREAM AND OTHER DISHES—Go to R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood St.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!!—New invoice, fine assortment, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS—the original pattern—made to order by Putnam & House, No. 72 Fifth street.

GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS in silk, merino, lisle, cotton, etc., also drawers in silk, merino, cotton, lisle, drilling linen, etc., at Putnam & House, No. 72 Fifth street.

GRAY'S GYMNASIUM.—Lessons in Gymnastics, Elocution and Music. Instructors—Prof. Gray, of Excelsior Institute, Slack, of Allegheny, and Miss Carrie B. Le Row, Elocutionist, of Boston. Terms full course, Ladies, $15; Gentlemen, $20. Call for circular at No. 7 Fourth street.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A DRUGGIST.—The subscriber offers for sale his Drug Store and fixtures, a well selected stock and a very good trade. It is one of the finest finished Drug Rooms in the State. Terms reasonable. H. B. Martin, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

THE DISEASE OF AMERICA.—Dyspepsia is said to be the disease of America. Its victims may be found in all stations of life. The poor as well as the rich are sufferers from its life-destroying influence. The symptoms of this disease vary greatly in the different stages of the complaint. It generally commences with a sensation of fullness after eating, and a changeable, diminished, or lost appetite. In some instances the appetite is voracious, and when—in obedience to its promptings—a large portion of food is taken into the stomach, pain follows in that region, with general distress, nervousness and nausea. Flatulency and heart-burn invariably attend this disease. For all these symptoms HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found an invaluable household remedy, as its alterative, corrective and restorative properties are derived exclusively from roots and plants, the virtues of which are acknowledged by pharmaceutics and physicians. Separately they have often been prescribed by the profession, but were never combined until Dr. Hostetter gave to the world his HEALTH-RESTORING BITTERS, which have proved a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and its attendant evils.

METAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

The *Iron Age* says: Scotch pig iron is exceedingly quiet, and sales very small. American, although not receding in price, is in very small demand. English bars, both for store and ship, are almost stagnant. The Russian ports having been opened much later than usual this year, shipments have not come forward as early as usual. A quantity of Russia sheet has been sold at 13c, gold.

Copper—Remains without change.
Bar Iron—Quiet.
Scrap Iron—Dull, but with a very noticeable improvement on old.
Rails—Firm at $46@47, city delivery.
Lead—Quiet at 9@9½c ex store. Spelter firm at 9½@9¾c.
Tin—Very firm and in demand at 33¾c for straits.

PHILADELPHIA.

In pig metal, says the *American*, there is very little doing, but prices are well maintained; 200 tons of No. 1 anthracite sold at $44 ₩ ton; No. 2 at $40@42, and gray forge at $39 ₩ ton. Scotch pig is quoted at $41 @41. Manufactured iron is firmly held, but the demand is limited.

BOSTON.

The market for Pig Iron is quiet but firm at previous rates, says the *Bulletin*. The consumptive requirement is light, and sales mostly in small lots. Some large consumers and speculators have bought ahead in anticipation of higher, but as a general thing the stocks in the hands of manufacturers are light. Scotch iron is in fair supply, but prices seem to have touched bottom. Domestic of the better grades is scarce, and most American makers are sold ahead of production. Manufactured iron is dull and tending down. Scotch Pig is steady, with sales of No. 1, in small lots from store, at $44 00@45 00 ₩ ton for Eglinton and Glengarnock; $46 00 for Gartsherrie, and $47 00 for Coltness. American is very firm, with sales of small lots at $43 00@48 00 ₩ ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal Pig is selling at $55 00@80 00 ₩ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is dull and continues to shade, with sales of English and American, from store, at $85 00@90 00 ₩ ton for common, and $95 00@100 00 for refined. Railroad iron is dull and unchanged, at $52 50@53 00 ₩ ton, gold, for English, and $82 50@85 00, currency, for American. Steel do. are held at $120 00 ₩ ton gold. Anchors are selling at 8@8½c ₩ lb; Chain Cables, (⅜@2 inches thick) 9½@ ₩ lb; Coil Chains, (¼@1⅛ inches thick) 13½@ ₩ lb. Boiler Plates are selling at 7½c for flanges, 5¾c for C No. 1, and 5½c ₩ lb for common and tank. Russia Sheet is firm but quiet, with sales at 12@15c, gold, and 17@18c, currency. English and American do. are selling at 6½@10c ₩ lb. Nails selling at 6@6¼c ₩ lb for assorted sizes. Old iron is selling at $1 50 ₩ 100 lbs for Cast, and $2 12½ for Scrap.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. A J Goodrich, 65 boxes cheese; J Gill & Son, 2 bxs hats; McKee & Bro, 1 box glassware; H Riddle, 3 bbls eggs; Crawford & Lowry, 122 sacks oats, 8 do corn, 6 do potatoes, 1 hf bbl eggs, 1 keg lard; J Hinkle, 1 box bacon; J Hartmaster, 1,050 fire brick, 614 bushels, 50 bushels fire clay; H P Adams, Son & Co, 80 bbls heading; Rosston & Co, 1 box yeast powder; S Harbaugh & Co, 35 sks wool; Godfrey & Clark, 7 sks rags; F Schilling, 160 bdls paper; R Knox & Son, 205 sks oats; T C Jenkins, 1 car potatoes, 700 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 30 bbls vinegar, 396 do flour; Arbuckle & Co, 25 bbls vinegar; S Cooper, 5 do do; S Ewart & Co, 12 boxes cheese; J Woodwell & Co, 12 bdls forks; Logan & Gregg, 26 do do; A & J Kerr, 9 bxs cheese; Beckham & Long, 12 harvesters; Armstrong, Bro & Co, 1 sack corks; Myers, Hopper & Co, 1 car lumber; F Sellers & Co, 100 tcs, 9 casks hams, 27 tcs lard, 177 bxs S C hams; A Schaub, 18 hhds tobacco; J Gardiner & Co, 229 bbls flour; Culp & Sheppard, 400 do do; D Wallace, 250 do do; Adams & Co, 14 bbls, 29 bbls cement; Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 100 do do; J S Liggett & Co, 30 sacks wheat; B L Fahnestock & Co, 500 pigs lead; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 lot scrap steel; J S Finch & Co, 25 bbls spirits; D Haworth, 1 bbl whisky; Jones & Nimick, 1 box hardware; Fry & Scott, 3 bxs glass; J Graff & Co, 4 bdls spades, 2 do shovels; Jones & Laughlin, 1 bdl iron; J Wood, Son & Co, 1 car pig iron; Nimick & Co, 6 cars pig iron; Graff, Byers & Co, 2 do do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Ralya & Robertson, 2 crs staves; Kennedy & Lothrop, 65 sacks corn, 45 sacks oats; M Hemphill, 1 car staves; Stewart & Langenheim, 100 bbls flour; R P Getty, 10 bbls whisky, 2 do gin, 2 do brandy; R & A Carson, 10 bbls whisky.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 21 boxes scales; A King & Co, 3 bbls cullett; Nimick & Co, 1,392 blooms, 3 cars pig iron; John Moorhead, 360 blooms, 6 bbls scrap; Shoenberger & Blair, 9 cars L S iron ore; Bryan & Caughey, 2 do do; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 do do; Graff & Reiter, 27 boxes cheese; L H Voigt & Co, 14 sacks oats; W J Steel & Bro, 4 bbls potatoes; Totten & Co, 1 do dour, 4 pulleys; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 13 kgs pearl barley, 8 kegs oatmeal; Arbuckle & Co, 5 do pearl barley, 5 do oatmeal, 64 bbls syrup; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 1 box hardware; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 8 sacks oats; H H Collins, 80 bbls fire clay; T C Coffin, 45 do do; Ritchards & Hartley, 8 do do; M D Lange, 4 dry hides; Hailman, Rahm & Co, 9 bbls scrap iron, 1 cask do; Graham & Thomas, 110 bxs soap; Kunball & McGraw, 17 bxs pickles; Owner, 20 bbls hemp; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 16 do do; Bell & Ritchart, 2 bbls eggs; H Rea, Jr, 4 do do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—J M Tate, 36 pipes, 6 vases; H Gelky, 4 bitts; Stewart & Langenheim, 80 sacks corn, 18 do oats.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. J P Hanna & Co, 5 tcs beef; R F Weddell, 6 pkgs tobacco; Hegarty & Fullmer, 4 do do; Jas Connor, 2 do do; Gibson, Crow & Co, 2 tcs hams; Schomaker & Lang, 10 do do; Reymer & Bro, 3 cases tobacco; J A Jenity, 2 hf bbls do; Rogers & Burchfield, 1 box mdse; J M Fulton, 2 boxes drugs; J H Parker, 90 tcs hams; J Arbuckle & Co, 75 boxes starch; Beckham & Long, 1 mower; E Davis, 1 dog power; Meanor & Harper, 50 sacks oats; Bricker & Co, 1 car hay; Jas Russell & Son, 2 firkins butter, 2 kegs apple butter, 2 boxes eggs; Wm Miller, 1 case tobacco, Bailey, Farrell & Co, 300 pigs lead; A Taylor, 300 sks shorts, Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car corn.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad. Evans & Metcalf, 2 cars stone; Wm Baker Jr & Co, 29 sks wool; Wm Semple, 6 boxes mdse; W W Morrison, 1 do do; A Laughlin, 2 cars pig metal; Hubbard, Bro & Co, 1 circular saw; Knox & Orr, 6 pkgs butter; Godfrey & Clark, 1 crate, 2 sacks rags; J Painter & Co, 1 sk do; L H Voigt & Co, 6 sacks flaxseed; Robinson, Rea & Co, 1 box hardware, 1 piece casting; S M Kier & Co, 1 bbl fire clay; J Schwaim, 5 bbls, 1 keg eggs; John Hoffman, 18 sheep, 6 calves; Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron; Forsyth, Bro & Co, 2 cars stone; Scott & Gisal, 71 sacks oats; Monongahela House, 6 pkgs marketing; Adams & Austin, 61 sacks oats; Mr Innis, 6 sacks wool; National Ref. & St. Co, 1 bbl paint.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. James Jones, 1 car scrap iron; A J Fetzer, 1 sack wool; F W Jenkins, 1 lot scrap iron; John I House, 1 box bacon; Fahnestock, Albree & Co, 1 car stone; C Ihmsen & Son, 1 do; McKee & Co, 1 do; W McKee & Co, 396 boxes glass; Markle, Dickson & Co, 79 bdls printing paper; Kirkpatrick & Co, 106 scantling; A Hoeveler & Co, 18 sks hair; J N Shaffer, 4 kgs nuts; J B Jones, 1 sk wool, 5 do rags, 1 bbl, 1 bx copper; J H Lippincott, 1 hf bbl eggs; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 car charcoal; J J Jackson, 60 bbls hydraulic cement; A G Cubbage, 2 pcs castings; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 44 coils rope; W F Armstrong, 100 bdls sheet iron; Lippincott & Bakewell, 24 crates ware.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line. J L Moorhouse, 17 sks wool; Clarke & Co, 80 do do; Mrs W Shaffer, 1 bbl eggs, 1 pkge butter; R H Palmer, 1 box mdse; L H Voigt & Co, 1 sack sacks; Means & Coffin, 1 chest tea; Armstrong & Co, 6,000 feet lumber; J Haddock, 1 tool chest; R C Schmertz, 104 boxes glass; C Hamilton, 1 box mdse.

Pitts. Brownv. and Geneva People's Line. Caldwell & Bro, 1 keg whisky; A Torrance, 1 bbl whisky; John Flack, 6 bxs glass; William Boggs, 1 pkge whisky; J S Cunningham, 3 bbls coloring.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined. Satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us.

WM. SUMNER & CO., 27 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER, ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all Grocers.

CHAS. A. MILLER, LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

CEMENT, CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT, Always on hand and for sale by CHAS. B. LEECH, No. 118 Second street.

PITTSBURGH Lamp and Glass Company,

NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Ross & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

7-30 BONDS CONVERTED INTO 5-20 BONDS, 1865,

ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS, WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.-M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ, 118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES, CONVERTED INTO FIVE TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 8th, 1867.

The week opens upon a rather uncomfortably close money market, which is more keenly felt at a time when the semi-annual settlements must be made. This week will be burdened with a pressure of counting room business in adjusting the various accounts which it is customary to bring to a balance point. Checking will necessarily be unusually large as well as depositing, and it will require some weeks to bring matters to a settled condition. The dullness that is always incident to the mid-summer weeks affords a good opportunity for business men to put their houses in order preparatory to the fall trade, which now promises so auspiciously.

—The rumors of failures to-day were many, and the street impressions, were they half-true, would indicate a "crashy" time. But we are glad to learn that with the exception of a few business men who have had to succumb to a combination of unfortunate circumstances which have involved them in financial troubles beyond their control, the great body of our entire mercantile, manufacturing and business houses generally are sound and able to meet their obligations in the face of a tight money market. We would caution every person to be exceedingly careful to refrain from circulating street rumors. It does no good, and often works great injury to the parties mentioned.

—The following is an exhibit of the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, July 6:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 1	$369,303 01	$114,658 20
July 2	333,740 38	82,654 40
July 3	342,332 95	70,491 14
July 5	376,823 30	58,750 16
July 6	321,900 29	49,626 39
Total	$1,744,299 96	$375,489 38

—The New York quotations received this afternoon at the banking house of Ira B. McVay & Co. show a firm stand at the advanced prices:

U. S. 6s 1881	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107⅝
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	107¼
June 7-30s	106⅞
July, 7-30s	106⅞
Gold	138⅝
New U. S. '67 5-20's	107⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United State Securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	109
5-20s, 1862	111
" 1864	108
" 1865	109
10-40s	102
Consols	107
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
December Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	138¾
Silver	132
New 5-20s, '67	107¼

—The New York railway share market, although variable, has been on the whole strong and prices to-day were in the ascendant. The ease in money gives the brokers and other professional speculators on the bull side the controlling power; but it is noticeable that not a few of their number think that stocks are high enough and anticipate a reaction. For a brokers' market it is, however, a very vigorous one, and the absence of outside support makes little difference for the time being while the professional speculators are so numerous.

The quotations from Bryan's report, up to noon to-day, are as follows:

Michigan Southern	82½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	8
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	100
Erie Railroad	68
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	96
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	45¼
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	67
New York Central Railroad	105
Reading Railroad	106

—The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in New York city for the past week were as follows:

	Custom House.—Receipts.	Sub-Treasury—Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
July 1	$466,975	$5,253,320	$5,003,675	$132,398,825
July 2	337,040	1,345,656	3,405,315	130,248,566
July 3	288,474	3,782,180	2,995,498	131,035,247
July 5	257,006	1,536,004	1,621,967	130,949,284
July 6	326,000	1,138,820	1,595,613	130,492,491

—The totals at the close of various weeks since the commencement of the year sum up as follows:

Weeks ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury—Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
Jan. 5	$1,584,037	$17,565,951	$12,304,498	$102,613,658
Feb. 2	2,004,769	13,297,446	19,158,398	103,325,459
March 2	3,152,288	17,580,658	40,606,248	109,866,769
April 6	2,406,907	13,889,356	9,342,691	105,180,794
May 4	2,190,666	28,401,654	37,953,020	110,334,049
May 25	2,066,097	20,125,838	17,042,169	132,281,220
June 1	1,955,086	18,850,257	27,547,745	123,583,732
June 8	1,789,146	18,876,740	8,347,553	134,112,919
June 15	1,895,713	17,884,628	17,331,277	134,616,271
June 22	2,039,664	12,446,169	11,932,695	132,129,745
June 29	1,726,400	25,416,297	25,087,873	132,459,170

—The quotation of our bonds in London at 73, really means 80 in gold or its equivalent, a dollar in London being called 4s 6d sterling when it is really worth 10 per cent. more if recoined into sovereigns. A thousand dollar bond sold in London at 73 gives $730, which, rated at 4s 6d sterling, is equal to £164 5s 0d; this again put into dollars at $4 88 per £, gives $801 54 for the bond.

The awkwardness arises from the fact that a dollar in London is not rated at what it is worth by 10 per cent.; and the same awkwardness arises here by our rating a pound sterling at $4 44, when its real specie value is $4 88, or sterling exchange at 110.

It would be an easy thing for our Government to fix the commercial and Custom-House value of a pound sterling at what a sovereign is intrinsically worth when recoined into dollars; and it would be equally easy for the English Government to fix the value of a dollar at its intrinsic worth when recoined into sterling money.

This, simple as it is, is of more real use to the people of both nations, and to other nations, than the much talked of scheme for a uniform coinage of all nations.

Since a sovereign is a specie representative of a pound sterling, we should rate the pound according to the amount of gold in the sovereign; and instead of rating a dollar at 4s 6d, the English should rate it at what it will produce in sterling when recoined at Her Majesty's mint.

If this were done, the American people could easily understand the true value of sterling money, and the English could fix a correct value to American coinage. It is however, of more importance to merchants and travelers to have these errors corrected than to Stock Dealers, Exchange Dealers or Bankers.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 8, 1867.

Business during the day was not very active; this however, is no unusual occurrence for the first day of the week, as dealers, at least country merchants, are disposed to look around to see where they can purchase to the best advantage. The weather was pleasant. The rains of the past two days have cooled the atmosphere. The demand for the leading articles was fair, and sales were to a moderate extent. Flour was steady. Prices have evidently reached the highest point. The market contains a fair supply of the various brands. The receipts since our last amounts to 1,486 barrels. Grain—The market continues in a very unsettled condition, correct figures being difficult to obtain. To effect large sales concessions would have to be made. The export demand has subsided. Bacon was firm with a liberal trade demand. Dealers as a general thing have a good supply on hand of a very inferior quality. The receipts of the leading articles since our last were: Flour, 1,486 barrels; Cheese, 70 boxes; Corn, 530 sacks; Wheat, 825 sacks; Rye, 9 sacks; Oats, 468 sacks; Butter, 7 packages.

POTATOES—The market contains a good supply of the old crop. Sales were made at the depot at $1 05 @1 10 ₩ bush. New potatoes are arriving in limited parcels. We note sales of 40 bbls at $6 ₩ bbl.

APPLES—The receipts were limited. Prices rule high. We note sales of 16 bbls at $8 ₩ bbl. Pretty steep, that.

FLOUR—The market, since our last, was steady, with a fair trade demand. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Most of the large dealers have sold ahead, and are now engaged in filling previous contracts. This tends to strengthen the market. The receipts were fair. Among the sales were the following: Spring wheat—200 bbls fair to good, $11 00@11 50; 100 bbls choice, $11 50; 100 do $12 ₩ bbl. Winter wheat—Sales 275 bbls, in lots, at $12 75@13 00 ₩ bbl. Fancy sold at $16 50@17 50 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. Dealers have a good supply on hand. We note sales of 25 boxes factory at 14@15c; 30 do Western Reserve, 13@14c; 25 do Hamburg at 14@15c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The demand has fallen off. We note sales of 10 bbls at 18@19c, and 7 do at 17c. The receipts were ample.

BUTTER—The market was inactive. The sales were confined to lots to meet the wants of the home market at 15@17c.

GRAIN—The market remains in a very unsettled state: buyers and sellers were wide apart in their view, whilst neither party seem disposed to give way. The following are the sales that come under our notice. Corn—sales 2,000 bushels shelled, free on cars at 90c; other sales were made at 85c, but not to any extent. Rye—not much doing; we note sales of 360 bush, delivered, at $1 15. Oats were in moderate demand; sales 100 sacks on the platform at 68c, and 300 bush do at 68c ₩ bush; sales 400 bush from store at 73@75c ₩ bush. Wheat—The market was devoid of activity; the receipts for some time past were small and consigned to the mills. Barley—the market was unchanged; no sales have been made for some days.

BACON—We continue to notice a firm market with a good demand; prices have further advanced. Sales 7,000 lbs sugar cured hams at 18½@18¾c; 2,000 lbs sugar cured shoulders at 13c; 5,000 lbs do plain at 9¾@10c; sides, ribbed, 2,000 lbs at 11½c; market ruled in favor of holders.

LARD—Sales 12 tierces at 12½@12¾c ₩ lb.

DRIED BEEF—Firm; prices tend upward; holders were asking 24@25c ₩ lb.

MESS PORK—Steady but not active; we note sales in a small way at $22 50 ₩ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1867.

BUSINESS as relates to oil generally was brisk, and the transactions large, amounting in the aggregate to 19,500 bbls., principally Refined. The Crude demand was moderate, holders refusing to make any concessions in order to effect sales; so for bulk was the prevailing figure. No sales were made at less. This would be equal to 13c, packages included. The receipts of oil since our last were 820 bbls. The only transaction in Crude being 3,000 bbls bulk at 8c, closed late on Saturday evening. The principal attraction was Refined—Crude was neglected.

REFINED OIL—The demand was active. The sales were large; it has been estimated that it would require 20,000 bbls. to meet present engagements, as most of the dealers that bought on B. O. were calling in their purchases. The amount disposed of reached 16,500 bbls., as follows:

1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, July, 28½c.
500 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, 15th to 31st July, 29c.
500 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, 15c, July, 30c.
1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, S. O., July, 28c.
2,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, S. O., 15th to 25th July, 28½c.
1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, S. O., July, 30c.
2,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, B. O., July, 30c.
1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, B. O., July, 30c.
1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, August, 28¼.
1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, B. O., Aug., 29c.
1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, August, 28c.
1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, August, 28c.
1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, B. O., August, 28c.
1,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, all 1867, S. O., 30c.
1,000 bbls P. L. S. to W., Philadelphia, immediate, 27c.
500 bbls S. W. free on cars, at works, immediate, 24c.

16,500 of the above 20,000 bbls were sold together, deliverable in July and August, at 28½c per gallon for standard white, Philadelphia deliver.

FREE OIL—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demand, sales limited at previous prices.

BOSTON.

The market has undergone no material change within the past week. But at this stage of the season, says the *Bulletin*, holders are firm and no further decline is looked for. Crude oil is in rather better demand, the exigencies of refiners having forced them into the market, after a long period of holding off.

Refined oil for export is in steady demand at full previous rates, though the sales are mostly in small lots. The demand from the home trade has not yet set in to any extent; but there is considerable inquiry, and lots for forward delivery could not be purchased except at a material advance on current rates.

We quote crude petroleum firm at 12@12½c ₩ gallon in bulk, and nominally 14@16c in barrels. Refined oil is dull and selling at 32@33c ₩ gallon for bonded lots, as to brand. Free do is selling at a range of 37@48c ₩ gallon for Western and Boston, up to 50c for Downer's kerosene. Naptha is selling at a range of 16@22c ₩ gallon, as to gravity. Residuum is dull at $4 00@4 25 ₩ bbl.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Buffum, Kehew & Co., 115; Brewer, Burke & Co., 275; J. Wilkins, 430. 820

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 224 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
J Myer & Co, 300 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Wightman & Anderson, 200 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.
Pacific Oil Co, 218 bbls refined to C W Morse, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 350 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 216 bbls ref to W G Warden, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co., 52 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 448 bbls ref., Phila.
P Weisenberger & Co, 50 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Co, 217 bbls ref to Brewer, Burke & Co, Phila.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Fleming & Co, 250 bbls ref. to L Wilcox, Phila.
Union Ref & St Co, 170 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 168 bbls ref to W G Warden, Phila.

Oil City Oil Report

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 8, 1867.

Oil market very excited and unsettled. Oil scarce at $2 5@2 35 in Oil City, and prices firm at the wells at $2 05@2 10, with an active demand. Sellers are holding off and but few transactions took place to-day. L.

Cincinnati Provision Circular.

The provision market during the week past has been active, says the circular of Geo. W. Phillips, Jr., for all articles except lard, and further advances have been established. The consumptive demand has been good and a large amount of the product has been taken on speculation. The general impression prevails that the trade will prove healthy from this time out. Holders have great confidence in the future, and orders at our full prices are difficult to execute. The market closes decidedly firm with a further upward tendency. Mess Pork has been in moderate demand at $21 00 all the week, with sales at this price, but it is generally held at $21 25 to $21 50 for city brands, and difficult to buy less. There is but little offering. Lard continues to drag, and though generally held at 11½c, it will not sell at over 11¼c, at which there were sales to-day. Old Lard at 11c. Nothing doing in the lower grades or greases. Bulk Meats have been in good speculative demand, and have advanced fully ¼c ₩ lb since my last, but not much to be had at my quotations. At close I quote Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib Sides at 8¼, 10¼, 11 and 11¼c, all loose. Hams are held out of market and prices nominal. Small averages would bring 12½ to 13c. Bacon has also advanced and the demand is chiefly consumptive. Shoulders command 9¾c readily but are generally held higher. Rib Sides 11¾c, Clear Rib 12c and Clear 12½c, all packed, and at the close not easily bought at these prices. Hams also have advanced fully ½c ₩ lb, since my last, closing firm at 15 to 15½c for plain; 16½ to 17c for second pickle, and 17½ to 18c for best Sugar Cured. The sales have been large and stocks have been rapidly reduced. Beef Hams quiet at 20½ to 21c. Plate Beef is scarce and firm; $23 is offered; $24 generally asked.

Chicago Lumber Circular.

Messrs. Wooiner & Garrick, in their Monthly Lumber Circular, dated Chicago, July 1st, give the following interesting review of the market:

The trade has not been active; very large arrivals have continued to overbalance the legitimate demand, and sellers have been obliged to use extra exertions to dispose of the stock from day to day, as it appeared on the market, and to some extent further concessions in prices had to be made; for although the prices quoted for this month are about the same as those for the last week of May, still a great many cargoes of ordinary to good qualities have been disposed of at reduced figures; and again, a very large number of cargoes have not been reported at all, for reasons deemed sufficient by the individual seller, but in all such cases the price really received has been less than for arrivals immediately preceding, which fact is well known to every one at all conversant with our market, and really works more to the injury than benefit of the trade.

Cargoes are still quoted as high as $18 for good mill run, and these quoted sales are bona fide and really the cheapest cargoes offered, but they are very scarce in comparison with the number or quality that could be sold for this figure one month ago, and consists mostly of a very few of the choicest Muskegon, Nahma and other extra fine Michigan cargoes. Cargoes from the eastern coast of Michigan, as Saginaw, Alpena, Aux Salle, etc., have more generally been sold by qualities and at prices that must have entailed a heavy loss, compared to prices ruling at the different points of shipment, some having sold as low as $9 00, $13 00, $35 00. The reduction in price seems to have no effect in curtailing receipts, and, in fact, we do not expect any such results; large quantities have been prepared for this market, and they are sure to come. From Saginaw, thus far, but limited quantities have arrived; the mills there have been impeded in production on account of high water, and but a short time ago commenced to operate to their full capacity. A great many contracts are to be filled from there at prices far higher than those at present ruling here, and for this reason, as well as on account of the general independent condition of the manufacturers, the feeling there is reported as still very healthy; it will likely depend upon the state of the market here as well as in the East, at the time all these outstanding contracts are filled, how the price will rule there; at present, purchases cannot be effected for less than $12 and $19.

There is no doubt whatever but that the receipts for 1867 will exceed those for 1866, as indicated by us in our annual circular of March last, as shown by the figures given below. An experience of many years has proved to us that the fluctuation in prices, especially if they are downward, will not perceptibly affect the quantities brought forward during that season, whatever they may do towards curtailing the crops for the following year.

The feeling towards the latter part of the month seemed to be somewhat better, not that the prices improved, but the belief seems general that the bottom has been reached, and cargoes move off at the reduced figures with far more celerity. The high prices ruling during the early part of the season made it incumbent upon every dealer to move cautiously, and only purchase to supply immediate and pressing wants; now however, a great many buyers are in the market, and every morning the different trains bring new customers, all eager and willing to stock up at the present rates.

The shingle market has suffered equally with lumber, and the same article which we quoted one month ago at $3 75@4 00, now seems dragging at $3 25@3 50. However, this price is not remunerative, and not even equal in comparison to lumber. The manufacture of this article differs from lumber in so far that it is easier stopped, and we already hear of several very extensive shingle mills having ceased operations altogether. Our experience teaches us, and a retrospective view will satisfy any one, that this article will stop coming forward the moment it endangers a loss to the producer, and for this reason we confidently look forward to a material falling off in receipts or an improvement in price. Shaved shingles are gradually going out of use, and but very few are either offered for sale or desired by purchasers. The price has been nominally a little less, perhaps the same as sawed, but they have been kept back, and a first class article is now held higher than sawed—but they are not put to the market, but sold to arrive on orders.

Lath, also, have receded in price since our last, and are now offered for $2 50 ₩ M. We must here be permitted to remark, that a number of manufacturers seem to give too little of their attention to the manufacture of this article, and persist in sending a nondescript, which they choose to denominate lath, but which is really scarcely fit to light a fire with. One of the most grievous mistakes is to send lath which are not even in length, some less, some more than four feet long.

	Lumber, feet.	Lath, pieces.	Shingles, number.
Stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1865	90,300,000	7,000,000	28,000,000
Stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1866	137,661,954	8,901,200	19,846,000
Stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1867	171,068,594	19,795,400	47,120,000
Receipts from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1866	194,188,000	27,804,000	163,483,000
Receipts from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1867	260,891,666	39,364,750	165,494,000
Shipments from Jan. 1, to July 1, 1866	152,842,000	17,106,000	121,700,000
Shipments from Jan. 1, to July 1, 1867	187,692,309	38,790,850	162,752,000
Estimated retail consumption for Chicago and suburbs, since Jan. 1, 1867	99,000,000	5,750,000	19,500,000
Estimated stock on hand July 1, 1867	144,267,951	14,589,300	30,362,000

The St. Paul *Press* says that instead of thirty million feet of logs not more than five million feet were lost in the late flood on the upper Mississippi, and that if all the logs at Coon Creek boom and at the Falls had been lost, there are logs enough in Rum river to run all the mills till November, without trouble.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—Cotton firm at 23½@24c. Receipts 162 bales. Corn weak at $1 10@1 12. Oats quiet at 80c. Hay dull at $23@23 50. Pork firm at $23 50. Bacon clear sides, 13½@14c. Lard dull at 13½c.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. Government Depository,

NO. 82 FOURTH ST.

7-30 NOTES EXCHANGED INTO **U. S. 5-20 BONDS,**

On Government Terms, WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 138½@138⅝.

NEW YORK, July 8—P. M.

MONEY

Easier at 4@6 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 109⅝@110¼.

GOLD

A shade easier, opening at 139, advancing to 139⅛, and closing at 138⅝.

GOVERNMENTS

Stronger, with a good demand; coupons '81, 109¾@109⅞; new 5-20s '62, 107⅜@107⅝; August 7-30s, 107⅛@107¼; June and July, 106⅞@107⅛.

STOCKS.

Market lower but closed steady. 5:30 prices: American gold, 138⅝@138¾; Ohio certificate, 27@27½; Cumberland coal, 37½@37¾; Quick-silver, 32½; Mariposa, 10@11; Western Union Telegraph, 47¼@47¾; Pacific mail, 149¾; Atlantic, 107¾@107⅞; New York Central, 104⅞; Erie, 65¾@67; Hudson River, 109⅜; Reading, 105@105⅛; Michigan Central, 109⅝@109¾; Michigan Southern, 81⅝@82; Illinois Central, 122⅝@123; Pittsburgh, 87⅞@88; Toledo, 120@120¼; Rock Island, 95⅞@96; Northwestern, 45@44⅞; preferred, 65⅝@65¾; Fort Wayne, 100⅛@100¼; Wabash, 50½.

MINING MARKET

More active; Gregory $6 70@6 75; Corydon $2@2 05; Quartz Hill $1 8@1 9; Sensederfer $10 25@10 50; Smith & Parmelee $14 67; Davidson Copper $1 25@1 26.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $8,855,877; payments $19,446,152; balance $128,998,066.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$246,361,267	Inc.	$4,813,283
Specie	10,853,171	Inc.	3,084,175
Circulation	33,869,397	Inc.	126,837
Deposits	191,521,312	Inc.	5,324,055
Legal Tender	74,966,472	Inc.	1,021,717

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1867.

FLOUR—Dull at $8 00@10 50 for spring extras.
WHEAT—Firm and 10c higher, at $1 87@1 99½ for No. 2, closing steady at at $1 88@1 90.
CORN—Opened steady, declined 1½@2c, rallied and closed at 84@84½c for No. 1, and 78½@80c for No. 2.
OATS—Opened strong at 56½@57c for No. 2, subsequently weakened, and closed at 55@55½c.
RYE—Quiet, firm and 3@5c higher, at $1 00@1 02 for No. 1.
BARLEY—Dull and nominal.
PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork $21. Lard dull at 11@11½c.
BEEF CATTLE—Dull at $7 25@7 75 for good to prime.
HOGS—Dull at $6 15@6 37½ for good to choice.
SHEEP—Dull at $4 75@5 00 for good to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton firm; sales 900 bales at 26½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 6,663 bbls; market 10@20c better, the advance chiefly upon fresh ground; sales at $8 50@9 60 for super State and Western; $8 25@9 90 for extra Western; $10 20@11 80 for choice do; $9 80@11 20 for spring extra round-hoop Ohio; $11 15@12 50 for trade brands; $9 50@12 00 for spring extra St. Louis; $12@17 for winter do. California—Sales 800 bbls at $10 50@14, the latter an extreme. Rye flour firmer; sales 475 bbls at $6 75@8 75. Whisky firm; sales 100 bbls Western, in bond, at 30c. Wheat firm; sales 3,162 bush at $1 80 for No. 2 Milwaukee mixed spring; $2 23@2 28 for White California; $2 93 for white Michigan; $3 00 for amber Georgia. Rye—sales 6,000 bush at $1 31 for western. Barley quiet. Receipts of corn 134,412 bush; market without decided change; sales 127,000 bush at $1 02@1 08 for new mixed western; $1 09 for small lots choice do; $1 10 for old do; $1 12 for yellow western, and $1 15 for white western. Receipts of oats 45,400 bush; market 1@2c better; sales 16,000 bush at 75@78c for western; 85c for Canada; 82@83c for Milwaukee new; 85@87c for State. Rice nominal. Coffee firm but quiet. Sugar very firm; sales 1,700 hhds Cuba 11½@12½c. Molasses nominal. Petroleum nominal at 16 @17c for crude, and 28c for refined in bond. Pork firmer with a moderate demand; sales 3,950 bbls at $21 87@22 00 for new mess, closing at $22 00 regular; $21 00 for old do; $18 50@18 75 for prime, and $21 00@21 25 for prime mess; also, 500 bbls new mess, sellers August, at $22 15. Beef—Sales 200 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams dull at $28 00@39 00. Bacon—Sales at 11½c for short ribbed. Cut meats dull; sales 156 packages at 8½@9½c for shoulders, and 12@14c for hams. Lard dull and heavy; sales 850 bbls at 11@12½c for new. Butter dull at 10@22c for Ohio. Cheese heavy at 7@14½c. Freights to Liverpool lower; 21,000 bushels corn per steamer at 5½d.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour 5@10c better on fresh ground, and steady for old. Wheat in limited supply; superfine No. 2, $2 30; No. 1, $2 35@2 40. Rye $1 40 @1 42 for western. Oats 1c better, at 75@78c for western; Ohio 83@85c. Corn quiet at 95c@$1 07 for good to prime new mixed western. Pork firmer; sales of 1,250 barrels mess at $22 25@22 50, cash and regular, closing at $22 50 regular. Beef in fair demand. Cut meats unchanged but moderately active. Bacon firm at 10½c for Cumberland cut; 11½c for short rib. Lard dull at 12½@12¾c for fair to prime steam.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Receipts 4,364 beeves, 18,202 sheep and lambs, 15,656 swine. The offerings of beef were unusually light to-day, and with an active demand from private parties there was rather more tone to the market, and in some cases holders succeeded in establishing an advance. The number on sale was about 1,000, which were quickly disposed of at 17@17½c for extra, and 18c was an outside price; 16½@17c for prime; 15½@16½c for first quality; 15½@15½c for fair to good, and 14@15c for ordinary to interior.

Sheep a shade firmer, though prices are not quotably higher; common and fair extras $7; prime $6 50@5 75; ordinary and common $6@6 50; inferior $3@5 50.

Hog market active and ⅛c higher; 20 car loads were on sale, and quickly sold at from $7 25 to $7 43½ ₩ cwt. The market closed steady.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Flour in better demand; no change in prices; family $11 50@11 90, and fancy $11 50@13 50. Wheat in better demand from country millers, and about 2,000 bush sold at $2 20@2 40 for old winter red by sample; no new wheat offered. Corn in good demand from the south, but little in market; sales of No. 1 at 93c sacked. Oats are scarce and sold at 75c, and at the close sold at 80c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 20. Cotton unchanged; middling 25c. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Mess pork held at $22, and 100 bbls sold at this rate, closing buoyant. Bulk meats firmer; sales of 100,000 lbs at 8½@10½c for shoulders, but holders generally ask 9@11c. Bacon firmer but no higher; sales of shoulders at 9¾@10c, and clear sides at 12⅛@12¼c; clear rib sides sold at 12½c, and rib at 11¾c. Lard dull at 12c for city rendered. Butter steady at 14@17c for Central Ohio, and 17@18c for Western Reserve. Eggs 15c. Flax seed dull at $2 20. Linseed oil $1 42 and dull. Gold 138 buying.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Dry goods market quiet but prices are generally firm at 18c for Atlantic A and Indian Head unbleached sheetings; 17@17½c for Stark A; 16½c for Cabot A, Medford and Augusta; 16½c for Atlantic N. Shirtings—21c for Hill's semper idem. Bleached Muslin—17c for Blackstone; 16c for New Market C; 18c for Great Falls; 35c for Amoskeag A. Tickings—30c for Pittsfield and Amoskeag stripes; 30c for Hibernia checks; 22½c for cottonades; 9 to 19c for prints; 12 to 23c for ginghams; 20c for delaines; 22 to 23c for challies and armures; 28c for Persian delaines; 15 to 19c for brown drills; 17c for Laconia corset jeans; 12½c for Bates do, and 10@12½c for glazed cambrics.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Cotton—Sales 1,200 bales; low middling 23½c. Receipts 250 bales. Stock of Louisiana sugar quite light; fair is quoted at 13½c, and low yellow 14c. No molasses in market. Cuba sugar, fully fair 14c; Nos. 12 to 14, 13½c. Molasses it quoted at 47½@50c. Flour very firm; single extra $11; most of the sales were on private terms. Corn advanced 2½c; yellow and mixed $1 10@1 15; white $1 30. Oats firm, held at 87c. Lard firm; prime tierce retailing at 12½c; keg 13½@14c. Pork firm at $23 75. Bacon in fair jobbing demand at 10½c for shoulders, 12½c for rib sides, and 13½c for clear rib. Gold 138¾. Sterling exchange 149½@153. New York sight ¼ premium.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Tobacco weak but no quotable change. Flour—better qualities firmer, but low grades very dull; quotations unchanged. Wheat advanced to $2 25 for prime new fall; $2 50@2 50 for choice do. Corn active for high grades, and 3@5c higher; prices range at 86c@$1. Oats 72@76c. Rye 75@82c. Provisions very firm; mess pork $22@22 25. Bacon higher; small sales at 9¾c for shoulders; 12¼c for clear sides. Whisky $2, free.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Coffee—Rio steady but inactive. Flour scarce and in demand; Northwestern extra $9 60; good grades winter wheat scarce and in demand. Wheat—New red $3 00; new white $2 90. Corn—White $1 11@1 13; mixed $1 02@1 04; yellow $1 07; mixed western $1 04. Oats 85@87c. Rye $1 40. Sugar steady and unchanged. Provisions scarce and in demand. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 8.—Flour in good demand for spring; sales 1,300 bbls at $10 50@11 75. Rye flour nominal. Wheat dull; sales 550 bush No. 2 at $1 90. Corn opened steady and closed 1c better; sales 45,000 bush No. 2 mixed Western at 82c, and later 24,000 do at 86c. Oats closed 1c better; sales 33,000 bush No. 2 Chicago at 66c, and later 13,000 do 66c. Rye and barley unchanged. Mess pork $21 25 for heavy. Lard 12½@13c. Freights 12½c on corn to New York.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Sales of 163 hogsheads leaf tobacco at $2 75@15 75 for common lugs to medium leaf; good leaf $20 25@26, and $45@59 for Hart county manufacturing. Superfine Flour, $9; do, $8. New Wheat, fancy, $14. New Wheat, $2. Corn—Shelled delivered, 92@93c. Oats in bulk, 85@82c. Bacon active; shoulders, 9¾c; clear sides, 12½@13c packed. Lard in tierces, 11¾c. Mess pork $21 75.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Beef cattle unsettled but with a fair demand; sales 1,300 at 11@18c. Sheep—sales 8,000 at 5@6¼c ₩ lb. gross. Hogs active and higher; sales 1,800 at $9@10 ₩ 100 lbs. net.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Petroleum unsettled and excited. Flour dull; small business; superfine $8@8 50; extras $9 50. Wheat quiet; old red $2 60; new red $2 25@2 50. Rye $1 50. Corn quiet; sales 3,000 bush yellow at $1 11@1 12; mixed western $1 10. Oats steady at 85c. Whisky in bond dull at 30c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Flour firm; city XX $11@11 50; country XX $10@10 37½; X $9 50@10. Wheat unsettled at $2 35 for No. 1; $2 11 for No. 2; $1 80 for No. 3, and $1 25 for rejected. Oats firm at 60c for No. 2. Corn firm at 83c for No. 1.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 8.—Flour quiet. Wheat 5c better on amber; sales at $2 60. Corn 1@3c better; sales of No. 1 at 87c; No. 2 82c. Oats scarce and 3c better; sales of No. 1 at 70c. Rye and barley dull and unchanged.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,

Of the best quality to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, ½ mile below Bellair, Ohio.

HEATHERINGTON & BROS.

Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

R. HUTCHINSON'S COAL WORKS.—TO STEAMBOATMEN.

These works are situated one and a half miles below Bellaire. Messrs. ROBERT HUTCHINSON & CO. are prepared to FURNISH STEAMBOATS WITH LUMP COAL of the best quality at 5 cents per bushel, and nut at the lowest price. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. tf

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of T. H. RICHARDS, 30 FIFTH ST. no14

BRAWLEY & BALL,

DEALERS IN

Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot, ERIE, PA.

RIVER TELECRAMS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The river is stationary, with four feet two inches in the canal by the mark.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Trade along the landing was dull and will continue so until we have a resumption of navigation. The marks on the Allegheny indicate four feet four inches and rising very slowly. The marks on Monongahela exhibit about two feet four inches. The Delaware came in from Glass house, indicating beyond mistake that there is more water at that point than the marks at the bridge indicate. The Leclaire No. 2 left for Parkersburg with a good trip. The Delaware, Captain Brennan, will leave for Parkersburg on Wednesday at noon, and will receipt freight and passengers through to Pomeroy, Gallipolis and Marietta. The water in pool No. 4 is about being drawn off in order to complete repairs to lock No. 4. The general impression is that boats in the slackwater will have to lay up until the necessary repairs are completed. The Gallatin started up during the afternoon. The Elizabeth continues to make daily trips. The Chieftain is laid up in pool No. 1 until the repairs to the locks are completed.

THE Kenton is on her way from Cincinnati to this port. We hope she may succeed.

THE swell in the river induced the Leclaire No. 2 to depart for Parkersburg about noon with a good trip of freight and people.

BOATS IN PORT.—Bayard, Grey Eagle, Leni Leoti, Armenia, Lorenz, Leclaire No. 2, Delaware, Kate Robinson, Glendale and R. C. Gray. Above the bridge—Elector, Elizabeth and Gallatin.

THE steamer Delaware came up to the landing yesterday. Captain Brennan says he will leave for Parkersburg on Wednesday positively. He will also receipt freight and passengers through to Pomeroy and Gallipolis.

LAID UP.—We learn that the great steamer Robert E. Lee has been laid up. She goes into summer quarters either at Cairo or Mound City. She has proved herself a great success, though a terrible consumer of fuel.

CAPTAIN GEORGE D. MOORE'S new Parkersburg packet is being hurried to completion. The hull will arrive during the present month. When completed she will take her place in the packet line, leaving this port every Monday and Thursday.

NO YOU DON'T.—The Louisville *Courier* wants the Great Republic to visit Louisville. You did not do the clean thing by her the last time she was there. Besides, the Republic has something else to do; for example, she left St. Louis on Friday with 2,210 tons freight, and engagements below. "How are you, Richmond?"

THE MONONGAHELA SLACK WATER.—The water is being drawn off from pool No. 4, in order to complete some necessary repairs to the lock. The Chieftain is laid up above dam No. 1. The Elector started down this morning. The Gallatin took her departure. The present is the only trip they will make until the repairs to lock No. 4 are completed.

THE New Orleans *Times* has the following: The weather was varied by sunshine and rain-drops, which retarded business very much on the landing, though a fair amount was transacted. Business is now duller than we ever saw it before: scarcely anything doing; very few of the boats left with paying trips yesterday. Our latest advices from Red river report it falling. The lakes above Jefferson also falling. The departures yesterday were as follows: The Lafourche for Bayou Sara, the Cleona for Opelousas, the H. A. Homyer for Ouachita, the Bart Able and St. Nicholas for Red river, and the Magenta for Vicksburg.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* notices the arrival of a new steamer at that port, built at Wellsville, Ohio. She is named Washington and is owned by Captain John Patton and others, of Washington, Missouri, and will run on the Missouri river from Washington sixty miles north. She was built at Wellsville, Ohio; her machinery by P. F. Geis, of that place; her cabin by Slack & Shoals, of Pittsburgh; and her hull by Mr. Graham, of Freedom. She has a single engine, side wheels, and works with cogs; draws eighteen inches light; is nineteen feet wide, with ninety feet keel. She is commanded by Captain Patton, and her pilots are Andrew B. Burton and John H. Steward, of Wellsville.

THE Evansville *Journal* has the following: We were startled while walking down Locust street yesterday by a hail from the stentorian and well known voice, with its rich Irish brogue, of our excellent and highly esteemed old friend, Capt. P. G. O'Riley, who arrived from New Orleans yesterday. He left New Orleans at 5½ o'clock Thursday evening, on the Great Republic, and arrived at Cairo at 9½ on Monday morning, just 3 days and 16 hours, having been delayed twelve hours by fog, bad nights and landings, having answered every hail; actual running time, 3 days and 4 hours. Capt. O'Riley is enthusiastic in his admiration of the Great Republic, and thinks her the greatest and most perfect steamer ever built. Her outfit, her tables, and the gentlemanly bearing of her officers, he thinks are unsurpassed, and he believes she will prove herself unequalled in speed. This is a high eulogium, coming from the source it does, for what Capt. P. G. O'Riley does not know about a steamboat is not worth knowing.

The J. M. White, Eclipse and Reindeer.

As the subject of fast steamboats is creating considerable discussion among the Western papers, the following tables, made up at the time the boats made their celebrated runs, may be found valuable for future reference. Although the J. M. White was built in 1844, her time to St. Louis stands unequalled:

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE J. M. WHITE AND THE ECLIPSE.

The mountain has brought forth its mice, and the Reindeer and the Eclipse are wallowing in the glory of their late grand runs. But the glory is not so effulgently bright as was anticipated—neither of the boats beat the time of the old J. M. White, from New Orleans to the mouth of the Ohio—and we doubt whether the Reindeer and Iron is yet put together that can beat it. The following are the runs of the two boats:

	J. M. White.	Eclipse.
From the Wharf at New Orleans to the wharf at Natchez, 300 miles	20h 40m	21h 28m
At Vicksburg, 410 miles	1d 4h 4m	36h 00m
At Montgomery, 625 miles	1d 23h 8m	47h 50m
At Memphis, 675 miles	2d 12h 8m	2d 15h 30m
At Cairo, 1,000 miles	3d 6h 44m	3d 11h 00m

Thus it will be seen that the J. M. White, on the Mississippi, beats the run of the Eclipse 4h 16m. The White run to St. Louis in 3d 23h 9m; the Eclipse to Louisville in 4d 18h.

The following is a detailed account of the run of the Eclipse, which, under such hot circumstances, is rather more pleasant to give the reader than a list of killed and wounded:

TIME FROM NEW ORLEANS.

	D.	H.	M.
To Red Church		2	00
To Bonnet Carre Point		3	15
To Jefferson College		4	55
To Donaldsonville		6	00
To Bayou Goula		7	20
To Plaquemine		8	30
To Baton Rouge		10	02
To Bayou Sara		13	30
To Head Cut-off		15	50
To Natchez		21	28
To General Taylor's Plantation		24	03
To Rodney		25	44
To Grand Gulf		27	14
To Vicksburg		30	00
To Lake Providence		36	00
To Napoleon		46	00
To Montgomery's Point		47	50
To Helena	2d	8	00
To Memphis	2d	15	30
To Randolph	2d	18	50
To Cairo	3d	11	00
To Paducah	3d	14	30
To Shawneetown	3d	22	00
To Evansville	4d	00	00
To Louisville	4d	18	00

THE REINDEER'S TIME.

	D.	H.	M.
From New Orleans to Fairchild's Island		21	00
To Vicksburg		31	00
To Cypress Bend, below Mouth Arkansas		1d	45
To Memphis	2d	16	45
To Ashport	3d	00	00
To Cairo	3d	12	45
To Paducah	3d	16	00
To Mouth of Wabash	3d	21	00
To Evansville	4d	00	00
To Louisville	4d	20	45

Hurrah for the J. M. White, Captain Converse, and Pittsburgh.

The following is the time of the Allegheny between Louisville and Cincinnati made in May, 1852, when that famous steamer was in charge of Capt. C. W. Batchelor:

THE TRIP OF THE ALLEGHENY.

CINCINNATI, May 27, 1852.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamer Allegheny, on her last trip from Louisville to Cincinnati, subscribe to the following report, and correct running time for the different points, as follows:

Left Louisville 10 o'clock, 55 minutes.

From Louisville to 6 mile Island, or out of sight		21 min.	34 sec.
From Louisville to Utica		35	do
do	to 12 mile Island	45	do
do	to Charleston Landing	58	do
do	to Westport	1h 43	do
do	to London	2h 5	do
do	to Madison	3h 20	do
do	to Carrollton	3h 21	do
do	to Vevay	5h	
do	to Warsaw	5h 47	do
do	to Patriot	6h 28	do
do	to Rising Sun	7h 5	do

Lost 30 minutes at M. B. Green's wood yard, fixing supply pipe, one and a half miles below Aurora.

From Louisville to Aurora		8h 3m	time out
do	to Lawrenceburg	8h 58m	do
do	to Cincinnati	10h 28m	do

Deduct the above 30 minutes lost repairing pipe, making the actual running time from Louisville to Cincinnati 9 hours and 50 minutes.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA MAIL LINE, PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets.

ELISHA BENNETT.........M. A. COX.
FAYETTE.........CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN.........CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN.........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH.........CAPT. D. BOUGHER.

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE, AGENT, PITTSBURGH; LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

1867. 1867.

The new and elegant side wheel Passenger Packets

CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR.........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.

Wharfboat foot of Grant street.

No Commission on Eastern Freight.

J. S. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 1867.

NORTHERN LINE FROM ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to R. C. GRAY.

Parkersburg.

For Parkersburg.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 10—10 A. M.

The splendid passenger steamer DELAWARE, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board.

J. H. FOWLER.......T. L. LEE.......L. A. FOWLER.

FOWLER, LEE & CO.,

WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS,

Receiving & Forwarding Merchants

Paducah, Ky.,

Receive and Forward Freights to all Points.

This being the terminus of the Tennessee and Cumberland River Packet Lines, we have superior advantages for Forwarding Freights for points on either of these rivers. By recent action of the Board of Underwriters, freights to and from Cumberland River are privileged via Paducah, without extra charge for Insurance or additional risk to carriers.

Our rates for forwarding are 5c per 100 pounds; 5c per barrel for dry barrels, 10c per barrel Whisky, &c.

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BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

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For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas

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OIL WELL TUBING

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BAR, HOOP,

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BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
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T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard.
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS
MOWER AND REAPER BARS,

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

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1y CHICAGO, ILL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES,
TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS: SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE: WATER AND MARKET STS. PITTSBURGH. jel3-ly

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STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR and HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES C. LEWIS, J. E. B. DALZELL, ROBERT DALZELL, LEWIS W. LEWIS, A. M'D. BAILEY.

VESUVIUS Iron and Nail Works.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.

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NAILS AND NAIL RODS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Nos. 64, 66, and 68 ANDERSON STREET, Three Squares North of Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city.

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FLINT GLASS WARE

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FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE

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Warehouse and Office, 113 WATER ST; Branch House, 132 and 134 WEST WATER STREET, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc9-6m

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS

Corner of Grant and First Streets,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALEABLE IRON, &c.

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MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR

BOSTON CRACKERS,

MILK BUISCUIT,

AND

CREAM CRACKERS,

Only 20 lbs. in a Barrel.

91 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. H. KNOX. ROBERT C. ORR.

KNOX & ORR

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 268 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRODUCE—

50 boxes Sweet Oranges,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages No. 3 Mackerel,
25 boxes W. R. Cheese,
1,000 bush Oats,
200 bush Corn,
2½ bbl R [illegible] Butter.

STURGEON BROS.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.